

SCIENCE READING ROOM

In This Issue . . .

THE *Country* GUIDE

- Chore Time in Half
- Fish at Your Doorstep
- Halloween Fun

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CANADA'S NATIONAL RURAL MONTH



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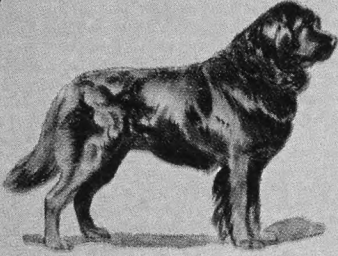
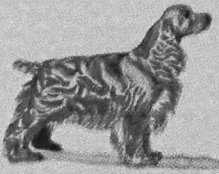
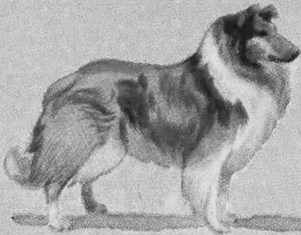

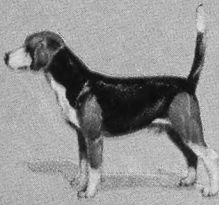
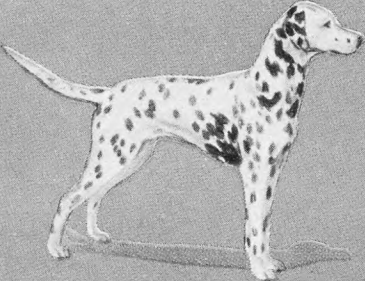


OCTOBER
1961

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*to be
Won!*

600 PRIZES

in GAINES "name the dogs" contest

<p>1</p> 	<p>2</p> 	<p>3</p> 	<p>4</p> 
<p>Named for way of using paws in play. Short coat; fawn or brindle, solid or with white.</p>	<p>Bred in the 18th century. Long, straight coat with fringes. Mahogany or chestnut.</p>	<p>A strong swimmer, widely used for water-fowl. Short, dense coat, black or cream.</p>	<p>Renowned as a guide and army dog. Coat dense. Black, black-and-tan or grey.</p>
<p>5</p> 	<p>6</p> 	<p>7</p> 	<p>8</p> 
<p>Famed for rescue work in shipwrecks. Black, or white with black or brown coat.</p>	<p>Developed for field hunting. Long, silky, wavy coat. Black, red, buff and parti.</p>	<p>Herding dog of Scotland for centuries. Coat abundant; usually sable and white.</p>	<p>Used in packs for fox hunting, riding to hounds. Short coat. Colours: tan, white.</p>
<p>9</p> 	<p>10</p> 	<p>11</p> 	<p>12</p> 
<p>Rabbit hunter's favourite. Short coat. White with black or brown saddle markings.</p>	<p>Known for running with fire engines. Short, sleek coat, black or liver spotted.</p>	<p>Originally used for hunting fox and vermin. Thick, wiry coat. Black, sandy or grizzle.</p>	<p>Descended from German Pudel-retriever and circus dog. Usually black, white, brown.</p>

FOLLOW THESE SIMPLE CONTEST INSTRUCTIONS

1. Fill in the correct name for each of the 12 popular dog breeds illustrated.
2. Use this page as your entry form, or write on plain paper numbers from 1 to 12 and name the different breeds. You may enter as many times as you please, but each entry must be accompanied by a Gaines box top, or a weight marker panel from a bag of Gaines Meal (or reasonable facsimile).
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RULES:

- 1 All entries must be postmarked not later than November 15, 1961, when contest closes.
- 2 All prizes will be awarded on the basis of the first correct entries opened after contest closes.
- 3 Only one prize will be awarded to any entrant.
- 4 The decisions of the contest judges will be final.
- 5 The list of prize winners will be available on request.
- 6 Contest open to Canadian residents except employees of General Foods, Limited, its advertising agencies, and their immediate relatives.

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- Which is Canada's most popular dog meal?

GAINES DOG MEAL!



COMPLETE NUTRITION FOR GROWING AND ACTIVE DOGS

THE Country GUIDE

Incorporating The Nor'-West Farmer and Farm and Home
CANADA'S NATIONAL RURAL MONTHLY

In This Issue

DAIRY DILEMMA. A new assistance program to rescue the dairy industry from chaos is proposed by Prof. D. R. Campbell of the Ontario Agricultural College on page 16.

BUILT A SALE YARD. Rainy River farmers, led by Bill Lowe (right), are boosting local beef herds through their own co-op — see page 13.



INTERESTED IN INTEREST? It's just as important to shop for credit as it is for size and quality. Why? See page 43 for the reasons.

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COVER: It's Jack-o'-Lantern time again, and if you believe in kitchen witchcraft, you'll find some smart ideas on page 42.

—Miller Services photo.

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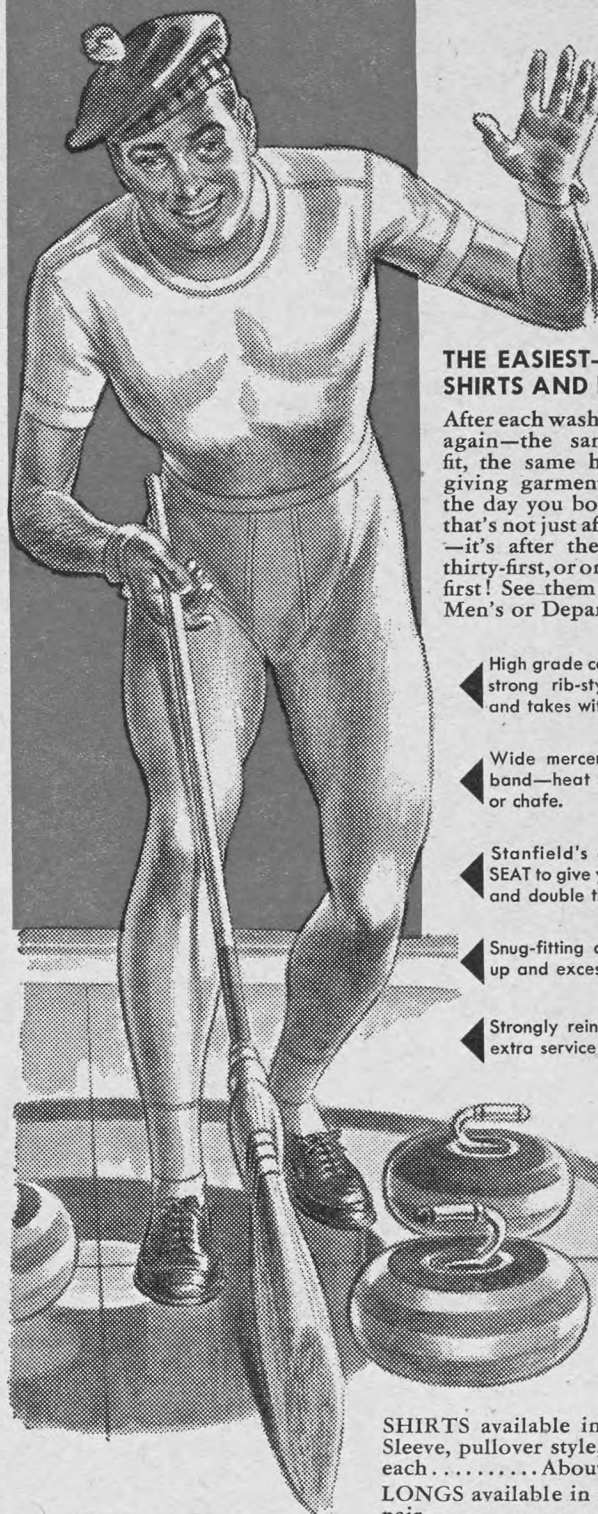
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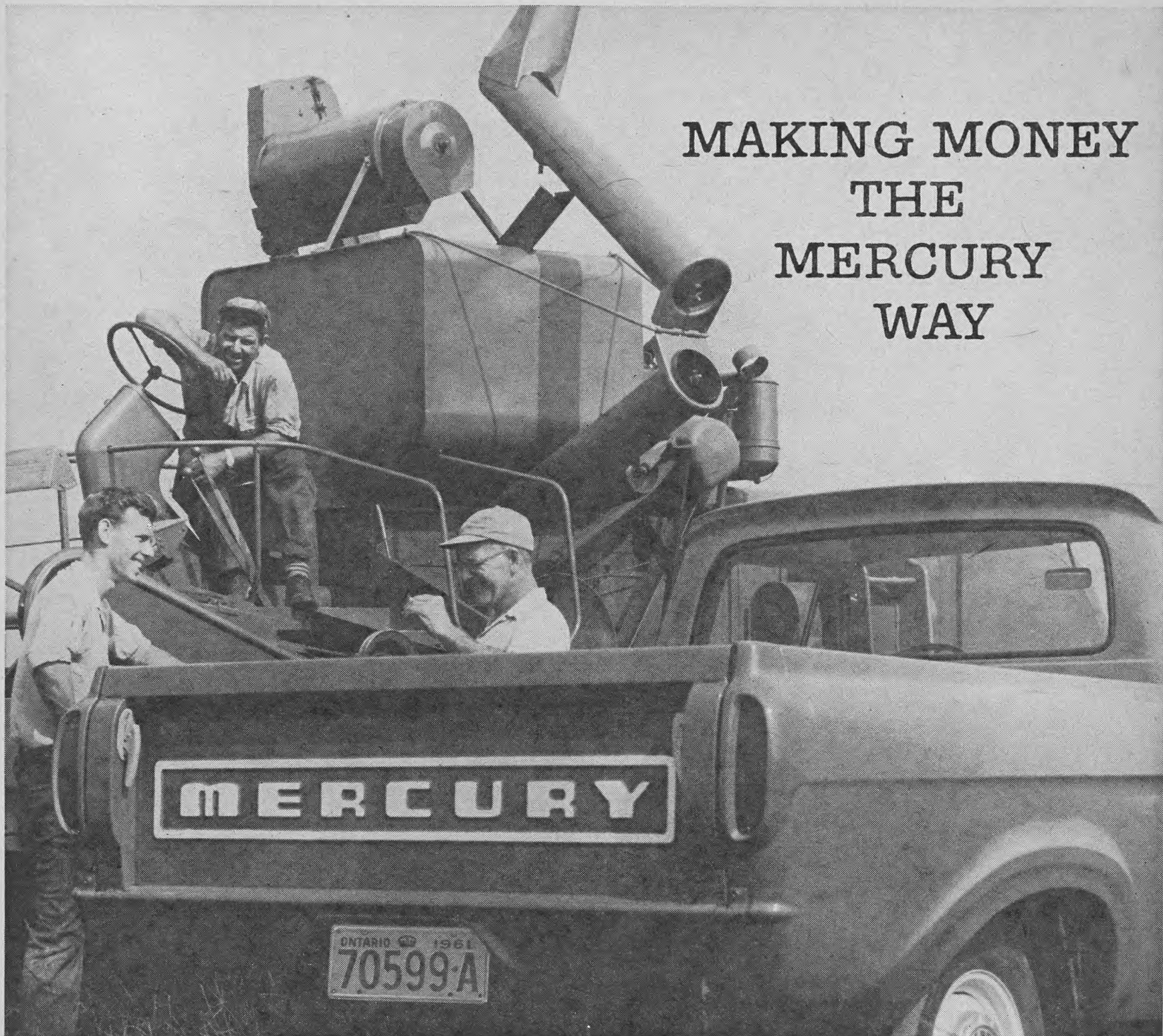


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Editorials

Let's Get on with the Job

LAST April, you will recall, Winnipeg was the scene of a carefully planned conference organized to consider what might be done in Canada to close serious gaps in our agricultural research effort. We refer to the research gaps in the fields of agricultural economics and rural sociology.

Interest in this event ran high. It attracted perhaps the most widely representative group of top agricultural officials ever brought together at one time in the country's history. Conference principals included the federal and provincial ministers of agriculture and their deputies; senior officers of the national farm organizations; and, representatives of universities, professional agricultural bodies and privately owned agricultural businesses.

After two days of deliberation, agreement was reached that there was a real need to establish an independent, national research organization to be known as the Agricultural Economics Research Council of Canada. This body would be charged with the responsibility of conducting a broad continuing program of agricultural economics and social research. The conference unanimously endorsed the principles that such an organization should be independent, and that to assure independence, it should have a broad base for financing, preferably through an endowment fund that would yield at least a minimum of \$300,000 annually.

Plans were made to follow up the conference with a further study of financing and organization so that detailed recommendations on these matters could be made to the conference principals by mid-July. They would then be in a position to consider what share of the costs they each might be expected to assume, and whether they would, in fact, be prepared to make financial and other contributions toward establishing the proposed research council. It was anticipated that a final decision as how to proceed might be made at the Federal-Provincial Agricultural Conference in November.

WHERE does this important matter stand at present? Well, the detailed recommendations on organization and financing already referred to were prepared and placed before the principals of the April conference, including the Conference of Ministers and Deputy Ministers of Agriculture held in Charlottetown in August. This meeting was closed to the press so a record of what transpired has not been made public. However, it would seem that some of the provincial people have changed their minds.

At least two of the provincial ministers made statements to the press subsequent to the Charlottetown conference indicating that the majority of the provinces were against the immediate establishment of an independent research council. As an alternative, and perhaps an intermediate step, the provincial ministers proposed a more moderate research program under the exclusive auspices of the provincial and federal departments of agriculture and responsible to them. As a result of these statements, many who participated in the original conference have become disillusioned and lost their enthusiasm for the project, because the already endorsed principles, and especially the one of independence, would seem to have been set aside.

SUCH disillusionment is premature. We base this belief on these considerations. It is quite conceivable that it is wise in the long run to start the project on a more modest basis than was proposed in Winnipeg. Sometimes projects started in a hurry and in a big way

fail because the foundation was improperly laid. In the second place, we would point out that the provincial group, albeit an important one, hasn't an exclusive stake in the matter. The alternative proposal the ministers' conference made is not binding on the other principals, or even on all of the provinces. Informed sources indicate the Federal Minister of Agriculture, who wasn't in attendance at the Charlottetown meeting, is still very much in favor of proceeding on the basis of the resolutions passed in Winnipeg. In addition, the National Farmers Union, the Canadian Federation of Agriculture and the Co-operative Union of Canada are all firmly on record in support of the independent concept. Obviously privately owned agricultural business could only support the research council if it was independent.

We submit the whole question is still very much open to negotiation between and among all the principals. With so many different parties involved, agreement on the details of

Standing Pat Won't Do

CANADA'S dairy industry is in a real "mess," and dairy farmers generally are in deep trouble. Strong words you say? Yes, they are! But strong words seem to be justified.

The problems of the industry, which were described by farm spokesmen at last year's Federal-Provincial Agricultural Conference as being critical and in need of policy decision, have been in the news frequently ever since, and more particularly in the past month. If the problems were critical then, they have reached desperate proportions now.

What, briefly, are the problems? Basically, they revolve around the fact that milk production has been rising and per capita consumption of fluid milk and especially butter have been declining. These trends have been clearly in evidence since 1956 and appear to be gaining momentum with each passing year. But the trends are only symptoms of the causes of the difficulties.

By far the overriding reason for the serious predicament in which the dairy industry finds itself is the Federal Government's price stabilization program, and particularly the 64¢ price support level for creamery butter which it implemented shortly after coming to power in 1957. This 64¢ support has been maintained year after year in spite of a mounting surplus of butter stocks and alarming decreases in butter consumption. Today, stocks of butter and butter oil stand at the gigantic total of nearly 200 million pounds, most of which have been purchased and are held by the Government. Consumption of butter, on the other hand, has been dropping at the rate of more than a pound per person per year since 1957.

Organizations with a direct stake in the welfare of dairying have not been idle. As recently as mid-September the Executive of the Dairy Farmers of Canada appealed to the Government for the second time this year to take immediate action. They proposed, among other things, that a 14¢ per pound consumer subsidy be put into effect on butter at once, thus making the product a good deal more competitive with margarine. At about the same time, the Canadian Association of Consumers was holding its annual meeting and berating the Government for not taking the advice it offered to reduce the price of butter to consumers for a limited time to encourage greater use, as

procedure can only be arrived at by being willing to consider everyone's viewpoint. This, however unfortunate, takes time and patience.

Whatever the outcome of the November deliberations, it is to be hoped the people directly concerned will not lose sight of the original goal. The need to fill the many research gaps in the fields of agricultural economics and rural sociology is overwhelmingly urgent. The future of Canada's 500,000 or so farm families could be profoundly affected by a stepped-up research effort in the social sciences.

No one need fear the outcome of such research. The research council as proposed would be a fact-finding body, not a policy-making body. Policy formation would still be the prerogative of governments. Surely, governments at all levels would benefit by having a great many more facts and informed opinions available upon which to base farm policy decisions. Canadian agriculture history is strewn with mistakes in policy, because we lacked sufficient knowledge to formulate proper plans. Let's get the mechanics of organization and the sparring between interested groups over with, and get on with the job of making Canadian agriculture a more prosperous and happy industry in which to work, and the rural community an even better place in which to live. V

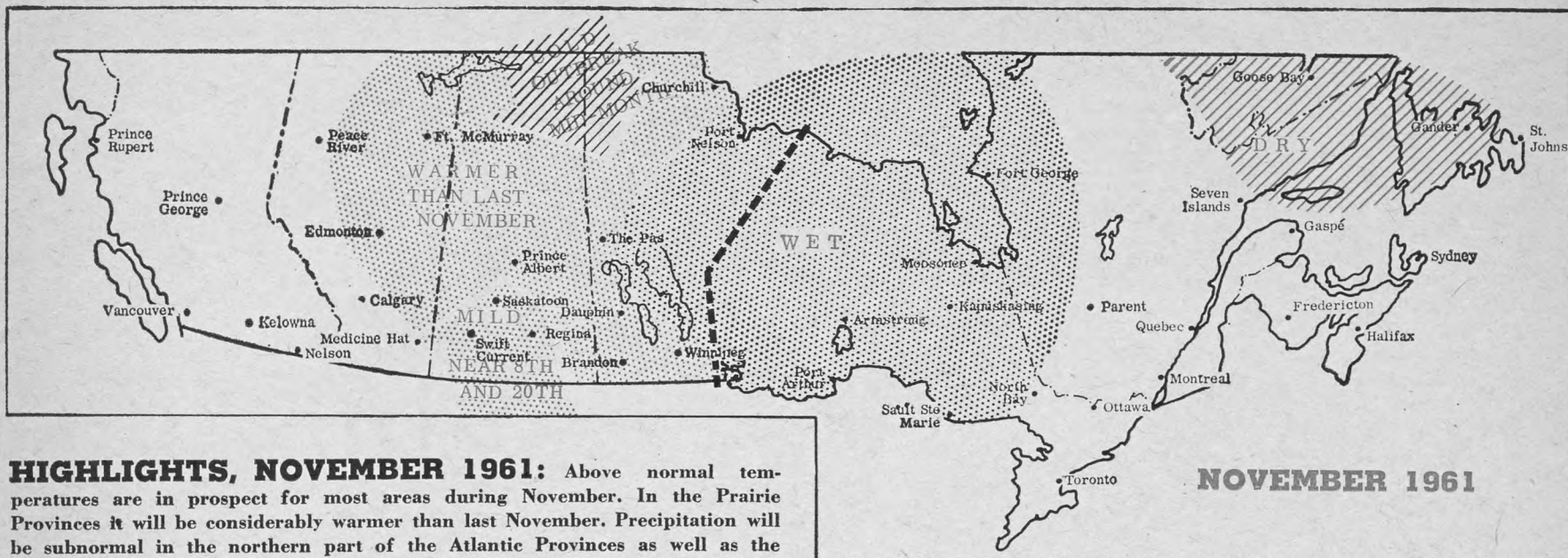
well as its recommendation to lower the 64¢ price support.

Then, on September 25, Pierre Cote, in his presidential address to the National Dairy Council of Canada meeting in Halifax made this comment: "I say to you that the time has come when governments should clean up the surplus 'mess' which their policies have created and then get out of the business."

OBVIOUSLY the Federal Government is caught in a trap of its own making. For political, and yes even humanitarian reasons, it has been trying to enhance, or at least maintain, the income of our dairy producers. However, in the process, it has created a costly and unmanageable surplus of butter and butter oil. It has caused a consumer flight from butter to margarine—a trend which may be impossible to reverse. It has antagonized both the consumers and the dairy trade. And finally, it is in grave danger of alienating the dairy producers—the very people who its policies were supposed to help. The Government has made a good fellow of itself in the short run with a high butter price support. But in the long run this is a poor substitute for the loss of a substantial part of the butter market, especially if this loss is likely to be permanent, which we believe to be the case.

In the past the Government's only defense has been to threaten the dairy farmers that if they didn't control production, the Government wouldn't be able to maintain high price supports. This is idle talk. The Government knows full well that we are nowhere near production controls in the dairy field. And anyway, the problem is not so much one of overproduction as underconsumption — under consumption because of high prices and the availability of substitutes.

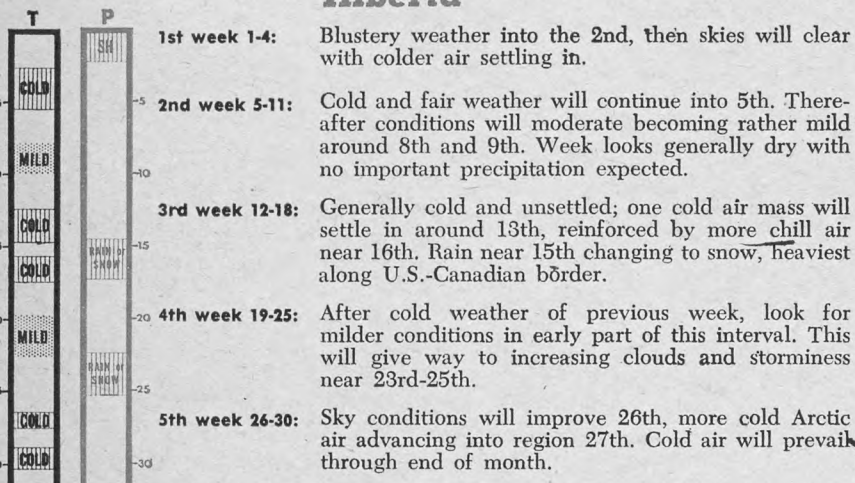
Parliament has prorogued, but it is to meet again in December. It can no longer afford to sit on its hands and do nothing about the dairy problem. It had better come to grips with the proposals that are being made, and decide on a course of action. One such proposal that deserves serious consideration is presented by Professor Ralph Campbell of the Ontario Agricultural College in an article commencing on page 16 of this issue. The Campbell proposal may not completely fill the bill, but it has a good deal more to commend it than any of the others we've seen to date. V



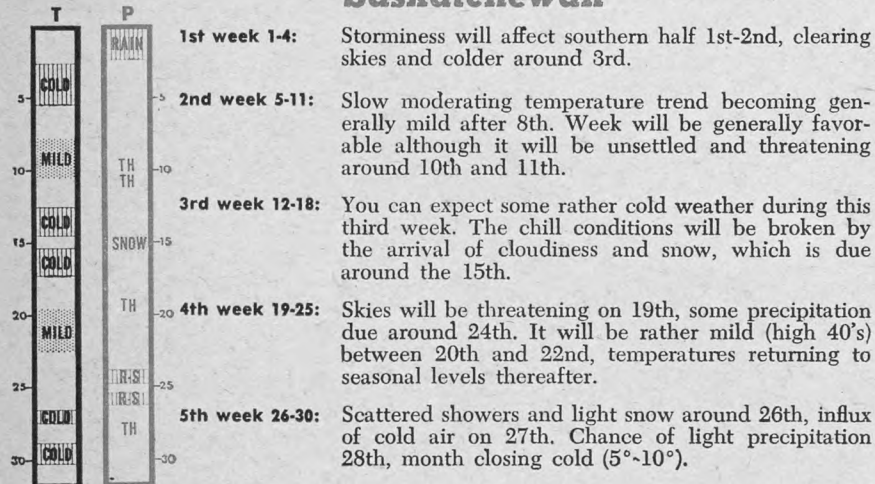
HIGHLIGHTS, NOVEMBER 1961: Above normal temperatures are in prospect for most areas during November. In the Prairie Provinces it will be considerably warmer than last November. Precipitation will be subnormal in the northern part of the Atlantic Provinces as well as the western Prairie Provinces. In eastern Manitoba and Ontario the outlook is for above normal precipitation.

(Allow a day or two either way in using this forecast. It should be 75 per cent right for your area, but not necessarily for your farm.—ed.)

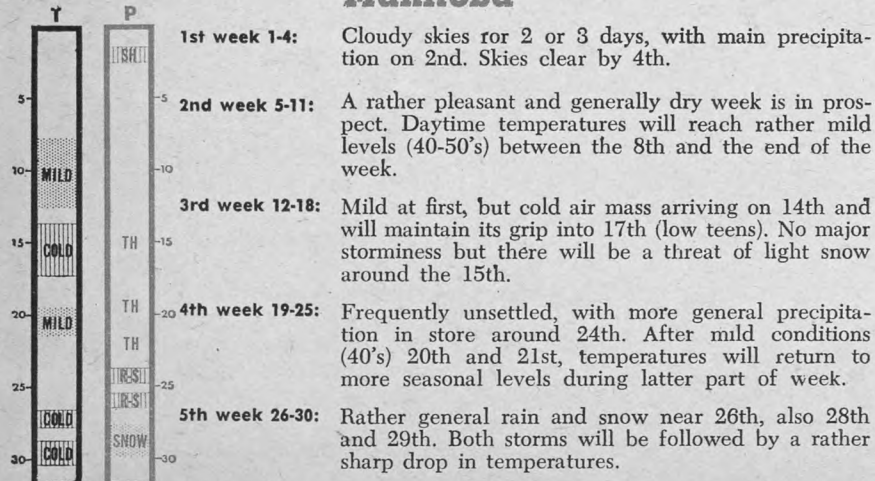
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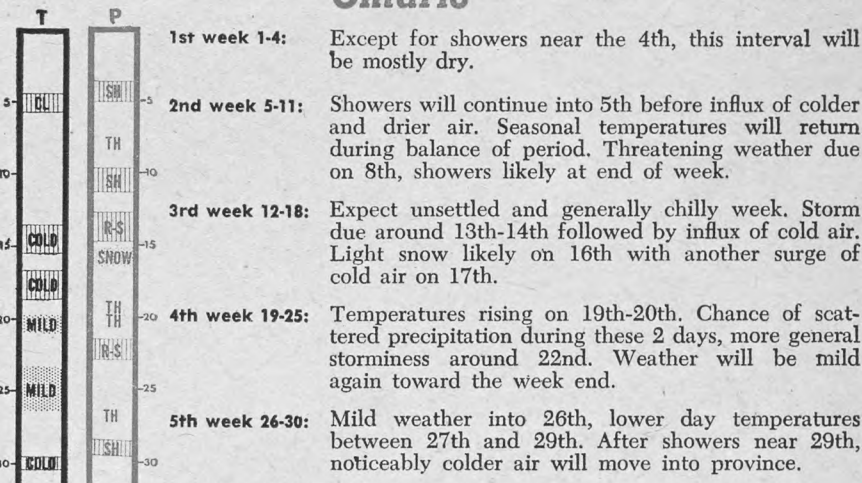
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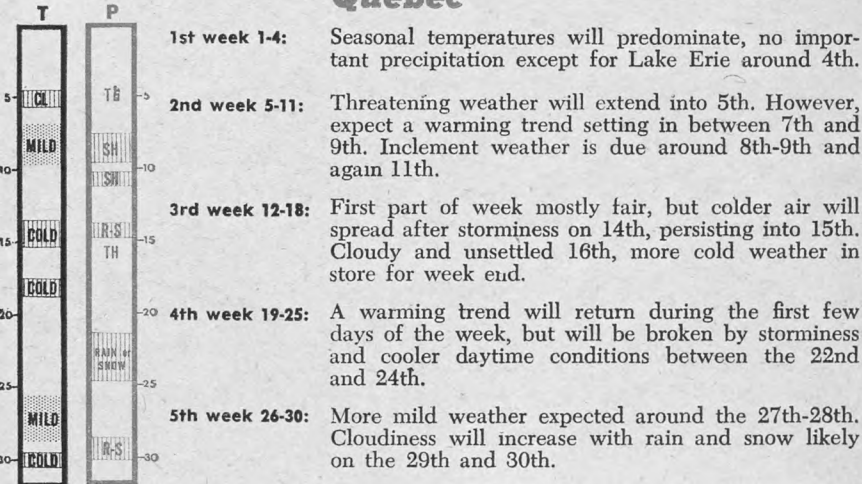
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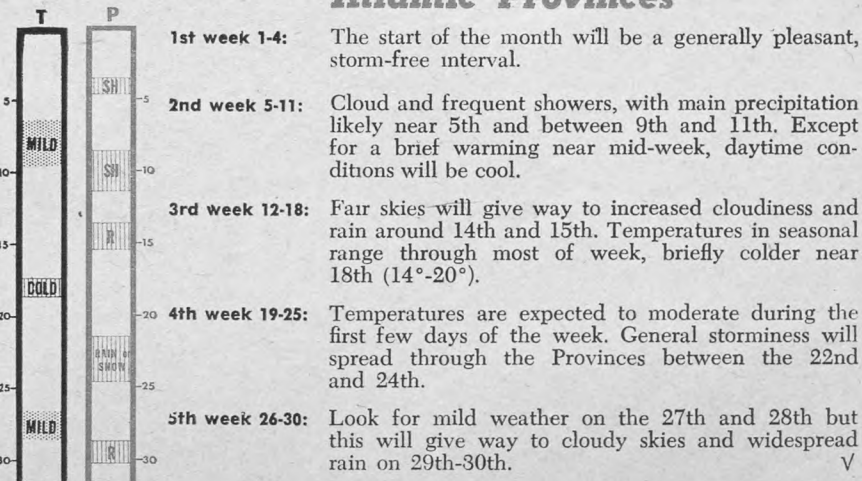
Ontario



Quebec



Atlantic Provinces



GUIDE POSTS

UP-TO-DATE
FARM MARKET
FORECASTS

WORLD DEMAND for agricultural products will remain good this year. Economic activity in North America, while not of boom proportions, is much healthier than last year. This will be slightly offset by some leveling off of the boom in Western Europe and Japan. U.S. government-financed exports to underdeveloped countries will remain large.

BUTTER CONSUMERS continue to wage a cold war against high butter prices by using more margarine, with the obvious result: butter stocks pile higher and higher. Output has continued to climb despite prairie drought.

EDIBLE VEGETABLE OILSEED prices are pointing downward because of heavy output in many countries. Soybean crop in U.S. is record, rapeseed output in Europe higher, and good groundnut crops are in prospect. There is a strong world demand, and U.S. soybean support price of \$2.30 a bushel will cushion price declines.

SKIM MILK POWDER PRODUCTION, in response to low, low prices, is only half that of a year ago. The August average price of 7 cents per pound for the spray product matches price for feed a year earlier.

OAT SUPPLIES look pretty short. Our guess now is that not more than 15 million bushels will be marketed in Western Canada, to which you can add 20 million in commercial positions at July 31. Last year the Canadian commercial market took some 37 million bushels.

WORLD DURUM WHEAT supplies are not large enough to meet requirements so bread wheats will have to be used to fill the gap. Prices will be high.

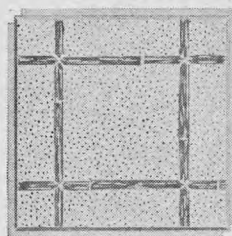
FLAXSEED PRICES should remain strong at least until spring. The United States is virtually out of the export market and our crop is small. This will be only partly offset by possibility of increased output in Argentina because of larger acreage there. However, if prices rise too high buyers will use cheaper oils.

BARLEY MARKETINGS in Western Canada may total around 50 million bushels, to which you add commercial stocks at July 31 of 51 million bushels. Last year, commercial domestic requirements were 52 million bushels and exports 41.5 million. Exports this year likely will be well down.

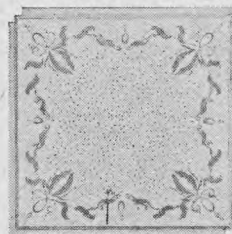
RYE PRICES have moved up in accord with prices for other grains and will likely maintain present levels throughout the crop year. There has been some basic improvement in demand for this crop because of the possibility of using some for livestock feed, and smaller rye crops in parts of Europe.



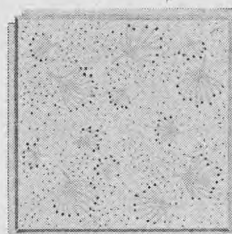
Imagination hits the ceiling!



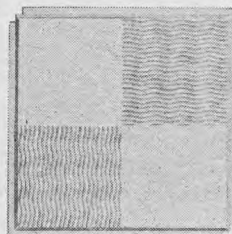
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(Red, Green or Yellow)



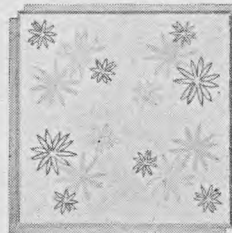
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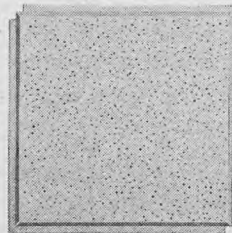
TUMBLE WEED



WAVE
(Green or Tan)



SHASTA
(Pink or Gold)



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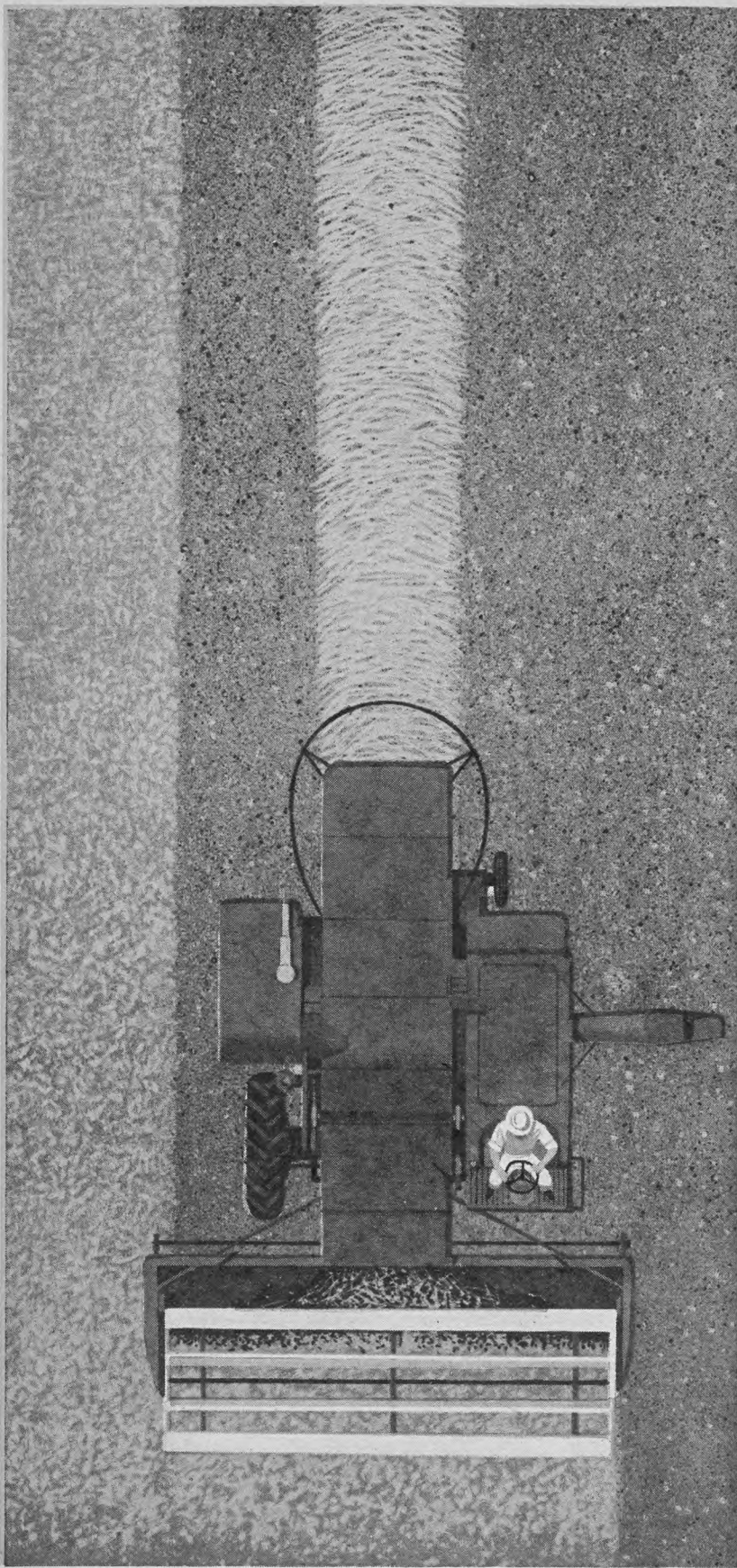
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What's Happening

WESTERN FARMERS SEEK ACREAGE AND DROUGHT PAYMENTS

Representatives of western farm organizations have asked the Federal Government to help meet the Western farmers' low income problem this year, through a combination of acreage payments and special drought assistance. The requests were made at a special meeting held with Agriculture Minister Hamilton in Regina in mid-September.

The Minister was reminded that when the Prime Minister announced the last acreage payment he tied it to a two-price system for wheat. In other words, rather than implementing a two-price system, under which wheat for domestic consumption would be sold at a much higher price than that for export, the Government preferred to make the \$40-odd-million acreage payment. Farm leaders maintained that production costs in Western Canada were as high this year as in 1960 when the last acreage payment was made and, therefore, it was once again justified. They recommended it be paid on a similar basis to the payments made in 1958 and 1960.

Farm spokesmen also contended that the severe drought, which reduced crop production to almost half of normal, would create an additional hardship for thousands of prairie farmers. They urged the Government to make drought assistance payments on a graduated basis to farmers with wheat yields of 12 bushels or less per acre, or comparable yields for other grains. V

DAIRY FARMERS APPOINT NEW SECRETARY



J. T. Monkhouse

The Dairy Farmers of Canada have announced the appointment of J. T. Monkhouse of Winnipeg to the post of Executive Secretary of their organization. Mr. Monkhouse succeeds C. A. Cameron who resigned in July. He comes to the post with a wide background of farming and business experience in the dairy field. Until recently he was president and managing director of the Manitoba Dairy and Poultry Co-operative Ltd. He took up his new duties at DFC headquarters in Toronto last month. V

GRAIN EXCHANGE ELECTS NEW OFFICERS

At the annual meeting of the Winnipeg Grain Exchange held in late September, Barrie J. Knight, manager of the Grain Division, N. M. Paterson & Sons Ltd., was elected Chairman of the Board of Governors for the coming year. It was announced at the meeting that J. W. Clarke had been appointed president of the Exchange to succeed S. N. Jones, who retires at the end of September after serving in this capacity since 1946. Mr. Clarke has been Secretary of the Exchange since July 1960, and was formerly supervisor of the vocational agricultural program at Kindersley, Sask. V

DAIRY FARMERS REQUEST BUTTER SUBSIDY

The Dairy Farmers of Canada have requested the Federal Government to bring into effect a consumer subsidy of 14¢ per pound on butter, effective immediately. This would mean, if granted, that consumers would be able to purchase butter at 14¢ per pound less than at present. The proposal does not allow for any reduction in the butter price support of 64¢ per lb., so that prices to producers would remain unchanged. The dairymen believed such a reduction in consumer prices would increase consumption and reduce surplus butter stocks.

At the same time the Government was asked to buy skim milk powder in amounts and at prices sufficient to stabilize the market. Skim milk spray process powder selling prices have dipped to 5½¢ and 6¢ per pound, which is below manufacturing costs. The low price for powder has been reflected in lower prices to milk producers.

Providing these requests were granted, the DFC executive said it was prepared to recommend to its member bodies that all fluid milk quotas and bases be controlled at present levels and that they be adjusted equitably for an increase or decrease in sales as needed. Quota restrictions could be lifted as soon as butter stocks became manageable.

Agriculture Minister Hamilton, in commenting on the presentation, said the Government was in sympathy with the proposals, but pointed out that any further Federal aid would depend on action being taken by all concerned to restrict milk production at present levels. V

VETS CONDEMN DRUG OVERUSE

The indiscriminate farm use of co-called "wonder" drugs is posing a threat to the health of those who consume animal products, says the Canadian Veterinary Medical Association. In its 1961 annual meeting held at Banff in September, the Association also said the unnecessary use of antibiotics is developing bacterial strains which no longer respond to treatment by these drugs. This leaves both animals, and those who eat animal products, without an effective means of treatment. Fur-

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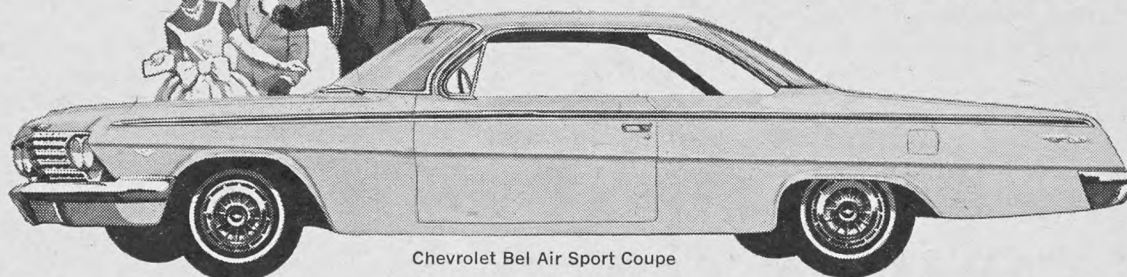
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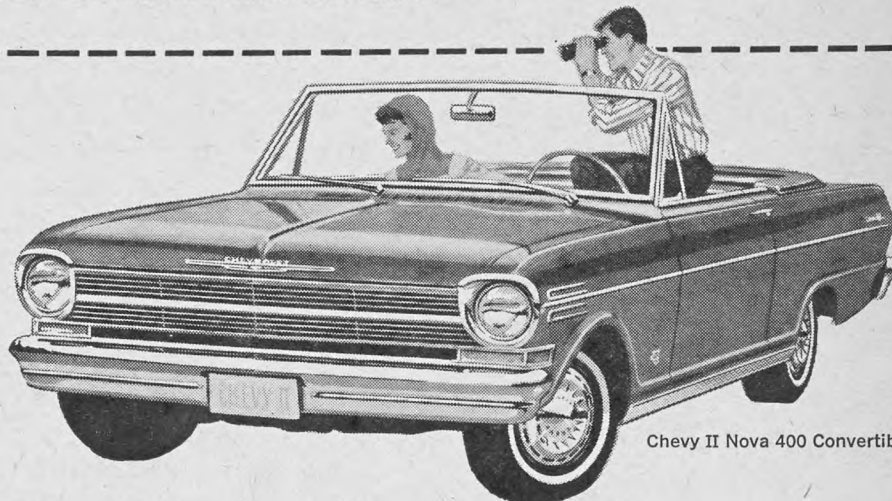


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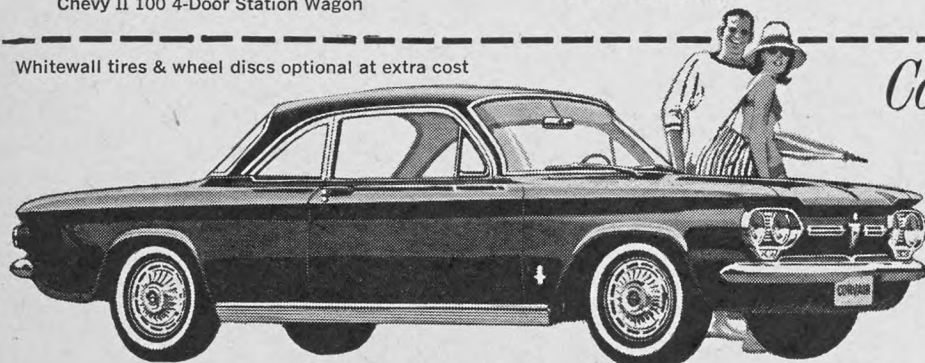


Chevy II 100 4-Door Station Wagon



Chevy II 300 4-Door Sedan

Whitewall tires & wheel discs optional at extra cost



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Corvair—sports car spirit... family car function



Corvair Monza Station Wagon

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of bucket seats* — and there's the kiddies' romping room that comes when the rear seat is folded down**. Certainly, the nine models of Corvair for '62, including the new Monza Station Wagon, combine the best of family comfort with a sports car flair — and an eye on economy!

*Standard on the Monza Club Coupe, optional at extra cost on the Monza 4-Door Sedan and the Monza Station Wagon.

**Optional on 500 and 700 series coupes and sedans.

thermore, uncontrolled use of these same antibiotics is causing an increase in what is known as "drug allergies." These allergies cause distress and sometimes even the death of sensitized people. Often the benefit farmers receive from drug treatments, or from antibiotics added to feed mixes, doesn't justify the added cost of livestock production.

In some parts of Canada there is a good deal of official concern over the high percentage of antibiotics found in milk. The drugs have been used indiscriminately for the treatment of mastitis, and the milk from infected cows has been shipped to market instead of being discarded during drug treatment.

Reviewing the effects of some non-nutrient feed additives such as hormones, tranquilizers, enzymes

and antibiotics, Dr. D. C. Maplesden of Guelph, Ont., urged fellow veterinarians to keep informed about various feed additives. Some have been introduced and widely used, in spite of the fact all published reports have shown little or no response from them.

Veterinarians shouldn't hesitate to denounce additives which are of no benefit, or even detrimental to economical livestock production. "To be effective," he stated, "a feed additive must be safe, and leave no residues in the meat. It must produce results under many different feeding conditions, and give a greater response than additives already in the feed. It must also increase the net profit of the operation."

The Association endorsed a proposal for establishment of a veteri-

ary college in Western Canada, presumably at either Edmonton or Saskatoon. Installed as president for the coming year was Dr. William Turnbull, Sask. Dept. of Health, Saskatoon. V

EAST BIG DEFICIENCY AREA FOR LIVESTOCK

Although Eastern Canada provides homes for about 73 per cent of the human population, it has only 47 per cent of the country's cattle, 53 per cent of the hogs and 44 per cent of the sheep. Conversely, Western Canada has about 26 per cent of the population, but about 52 per cent of the cattle, 46 per cent of the hogs and 55 per cent of the sheep. These figures were released as the result of an analysis made recently by R. K. Bennett of the Livestock

Division, Canada Department of Agriculture. The analysis was based on the D.B.S. estimates of livestock population at June 1, and the human population figures for March 1 of this year.

Mr. Bennett pointed out that:

- The above distribution of people and livestock population makes the East a deficiency area and the West a surplus area for livestock marketing.

- In the case of beef cattle, the relationship is accentuated when it is recognized that 78 per cent of the cows kept for beef purposes are in the West.

"In this country," Mr. Bennett concludes, "livestock marketing is primarily a continuous movement of cattle (or beef) and hogs (or pork) from the surplus area in Western Canada to the deficiency area in Eastern Canada." The secondary movement involves international trade, particularly the export and import business with the United States.

The analysis also points out clearly that the B.C. market is not yet large enough to come even close to utilizing the surplus of beef and hogs produced in Alberta. V

MUST DEVISE SINGLE MILK MARKETING PLAN

Ontario's dairy farmers have been warned that there is no place for two milk marketing plans in the province, because this would result in splitting the dairy industry right down the middle. In addressing a meeting of concentrated milk producers in Toronto, Ontario's Agriculture Minister, Wm. Goodfellow, said that his department is vitally interested that the dairy industry regain its equilibrium, and recover from its tendency to depend upon government price supports, rather than attempting to develop an effective marketing machine and policy.

The Minister referred to the fact that two milk plans are presently being developed in the province — one by fluid milk producers, and another by producers of cream, cheese and manufactured milk. "When these two plans are developed," he said, "there is no reason why they cannot be brought together into one marketing plan, for nothing would be accomplished by having them working against each other."

In fact, he went on, divisions among producer groups have been gradually weakening the economic structure of the industry — yet all sections of the industry are dependent upon each other. For instance, milk powder prices today are unrealistic. They are so low that milk powder is cutting into the market for fluid milk — the one section of the industry which dairy farmers should be attempting to promote and expand, he said. But the start should be made immediately, so that within 5 years a marketing plan can attain its full effectiveness.

Referring to the dairy industry as a national one, he said that inter-provincial co-ordination is necessary. But this can only come after each province has arrived at a co-ordinated and unified marketing structure, he suggested. V

In the Middle East...

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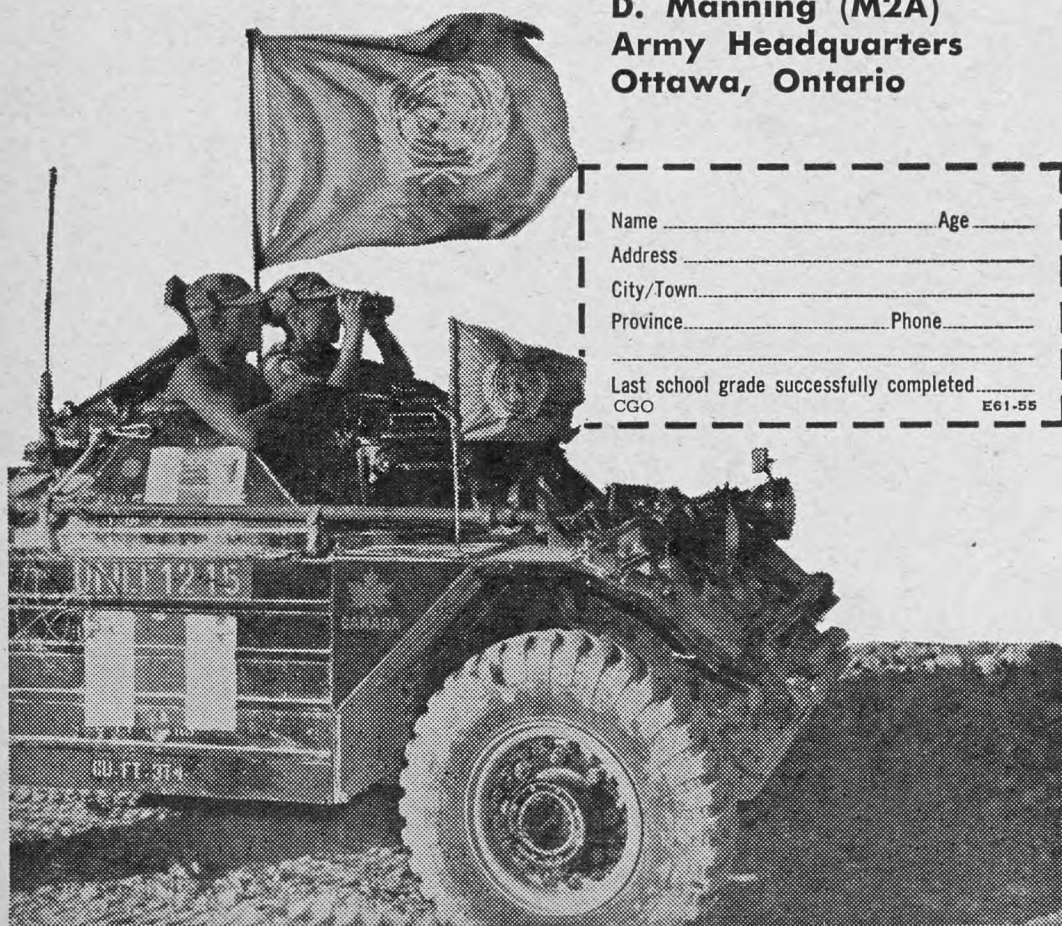
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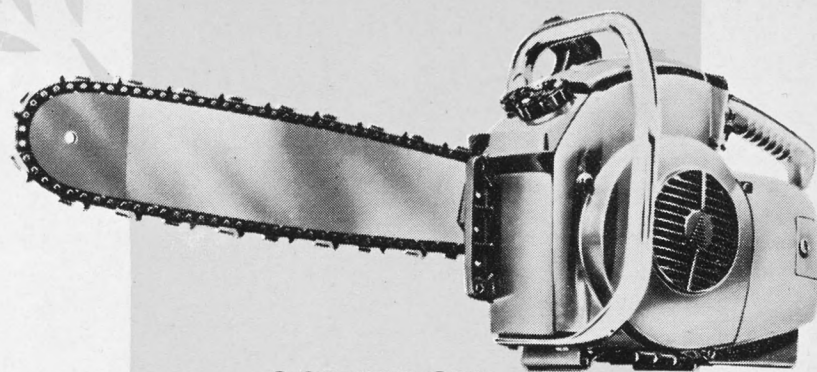
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in quality

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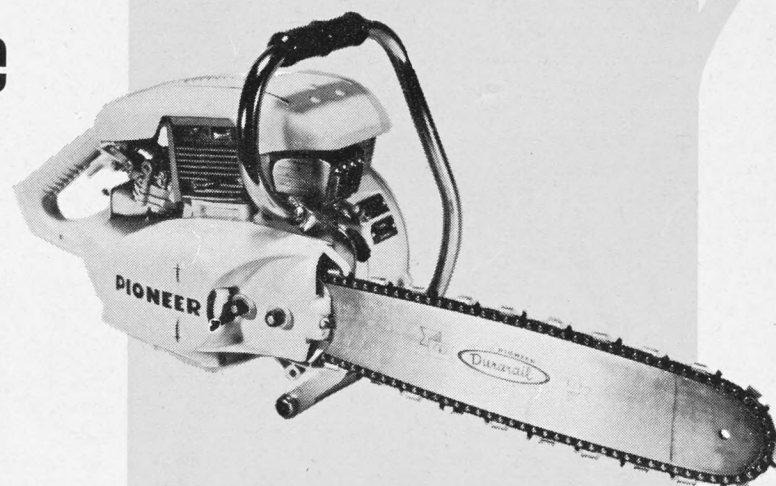
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Self-Help at Rainy River

Local farmers, many of them new to the cattle business, formed a co-operative, built a sale yard, and started to increase their herds

by **RICHARD COBB**

A POCKET of northwest Ontario, stretching from the town of Rainy River to Fort Frances along the U.S. border, is going into the beef business in earnest. The original settlers moved into the district mainly to cut and process lumber and pulpwood. Many of them also started to farm as a part-time occupation, but in the past 10 years there has been an increasing interest in livestock, and cattle numbers have increased to around 20,000 head.

Resulting from this development is the Rainy River Cattlemen's Association—a co-operative

with more than 400 members. They have their own sale yard, built at Stratton last year and completed in time for the first fall sale, which had no fewer than 975 feeder cattle on offer. The second annual sale was held this month.

Publicity is handled in conjunction with other Ontario community cattle sales at Manitoulin, Thessalon, South River and Little Current. Spring calves and yearlings are brought to the Stratton sale from all parts of the Rainy River district, mostly at 400 to 600 lb. for feeding. Some are taken by local buyers, others go east, some to the United States, and a few to Winnipeg. Disposal has been no problem, and in fact there appears to be a market for many more.

MEMBERS built the pens and sale ring from local lumber, and added more pens this summer to meet a demand for heifer calves. The yard is served by a flowing well beside a dugout, from which water is pumped to half-barrels in every pen. The alleys between the pens are wired for lights. The sale ring has a stand for buyers, and a building which houses a chute and weigh scale, with an auctioneer's booth overlooking the ring.

There is a lunch bar under the main stand, where refreshments are served during sales by the Catholic Women's League and the United Church Women's Association.

Cattle start to arrive on the Wednesday before the Saturday sale, and are sorted into lots, fed and watered by the Association. All services are covered by a 3 per cent commission on sales, a \$1 per head entrance fee, and a \$5 life membership. The money also goes toward repaying the original cost of building the sale yard. If any profit is made eventually, it will benefit the members through a reduction in fees.

Typical of the more progressive cattlemen emerging in the district is Bill Lowe, who is presi-

dent of the Rainy River Cattlemen's Association. He farms with his brother Amos near Fort Frances.

According to Bill, there are now 12 beef herds in the Rainy River district with more than 100 head of cattle, where there were only 1 or 2 in that category a few years ago. Some have passed the 200 mark, and Bill and his brother are pressing close to it. Last winter, they had 189 Herefords, including registered cows and other brood cows, yearlings, and heifers and feeder steers.

The Lowe brothers have interesting ideas for handling feed. Alongside the main barn is an upright silo made of cement blocks, which they have enclosed in an insulated jacket. This consists of ½ in. tarred insulation paper wrapped around a 5 in. layer of shavings. With this protection, they have had no frozen silage, even when the temperature has been 32° below. The insulating materials cost \$105.

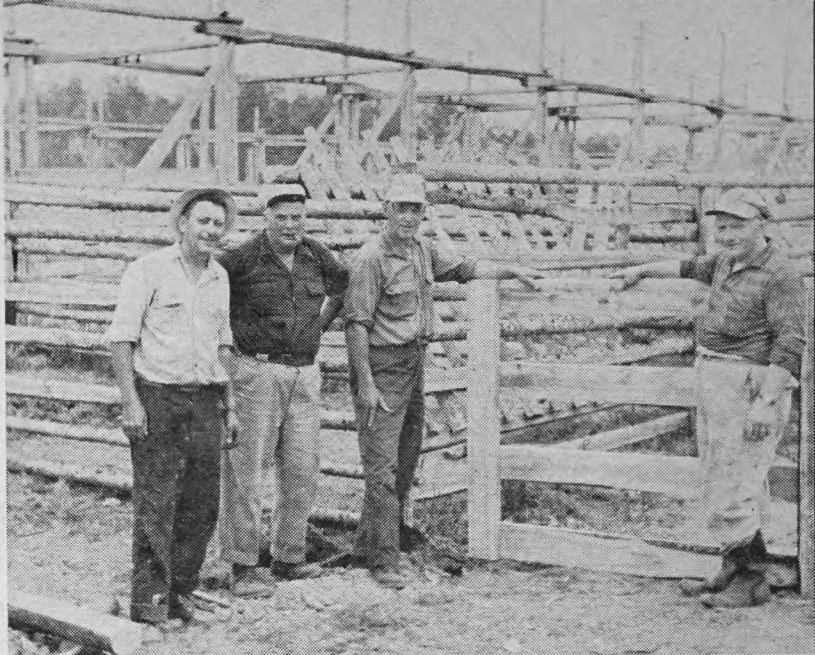
There is also a 24 ft. by 86 ft. horizontal silo of conventional design, with a concrete base and wooden sides banked with earth. Its capacity is 400 tons. The Lowes have added two rows of mangers close by, which the cattle approach from the outside, leaving a passage in the middle for a front-end loader to drive down and fill the mangers. They bought a forage box this year which will take over this job.

Hay is handled in the loft above the main barn with a new automatic system, which carries bales overhead and dumps them in a stack up to 10 bales high. The overhead track is suspended on pulleys for adjusting the height. This device will save them hours formerly spent in stacking bales in the loft. Hay is also stored in the back of a loose-housing barn, where 3,200 bales are handy for self-feeding.

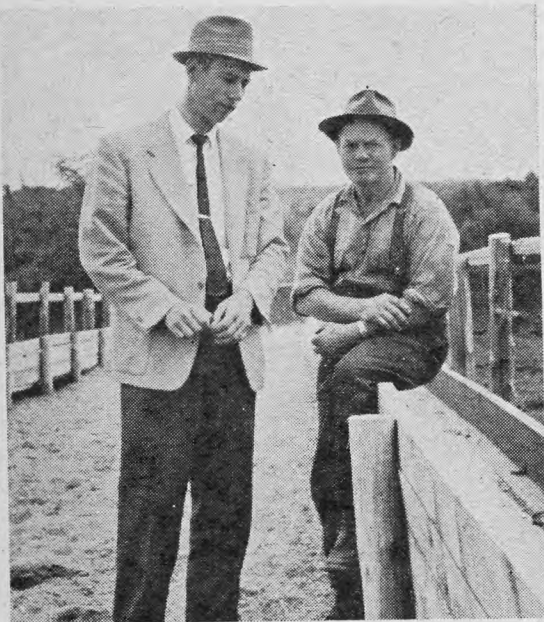
BILL and Amos Lowe are good examples of the new spirit that is infecting the Rainy River district, where bigger and better beef production is the motto these days. Bill says their association has given great encouragement to the trend away from farming as a sideline, although many farmers will continue to have farm woodlots for the ready market provided by local mills.

Ag. rep. Dick Heard, who has his office at Emo, has been working closely with the association and looks on its growth with satisfaction. He considers that there is a good potential for livestock in the district, particularly as they are able to grow abundant, high quality forage there without expensive outlays.

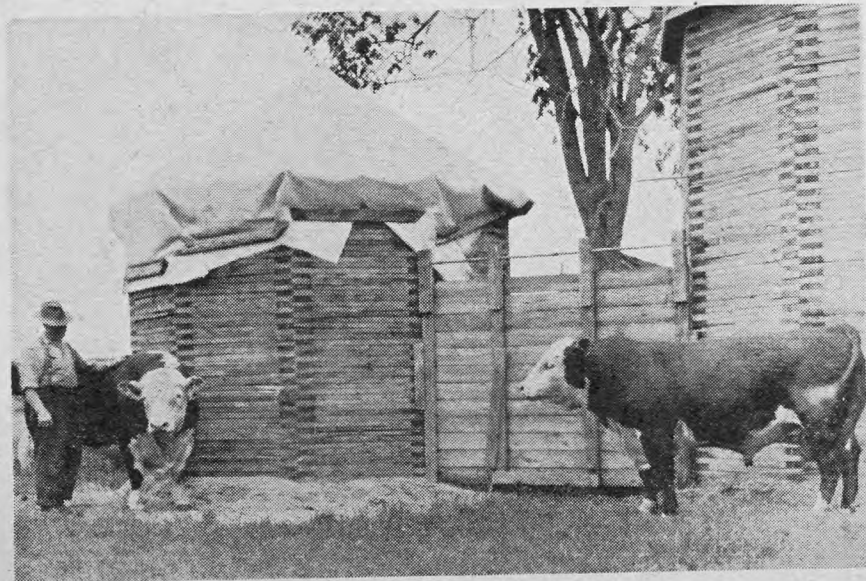
He sees the sale yard as a fine way to give impetus to the beef cattle development, strengthened by the pride and enthusiasm that go with such a self-help program. "If things keep going the way they have in the past year or two," he says, "perhaps we'll be needing to add a spring sale, or even a second sale in the fall, before too long."



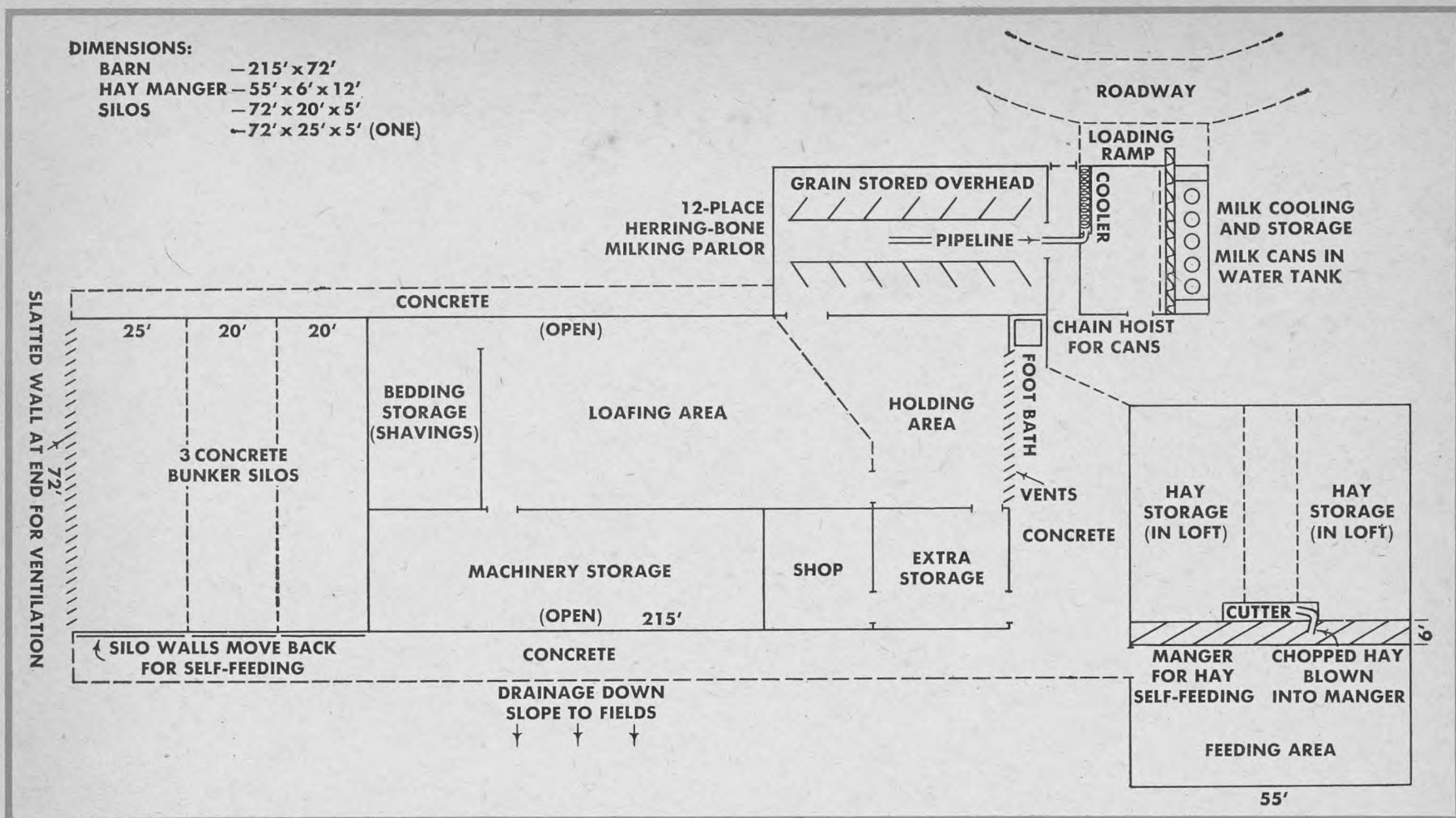
[Guide photo]
Rainy River Cattlemen's Assoc. members (l. to r.) A. Watts, Stratton, C. Haw (vice-president), North Branch, D. Clark, Barwick, and H. Boonstra, Stratton, hang a new gate at their sale yard.



Bill Lowe, president of the Association, talks with Ontario ag. rep. Dick Heard. Lowe sits on a manger built on his farm for feeding silage.



Two of Bill and Amos Lowe's Hereford bulls. The Lowe brothers operation is typical of the more progressive ones in the Rainy River district.



HOW TO CUT

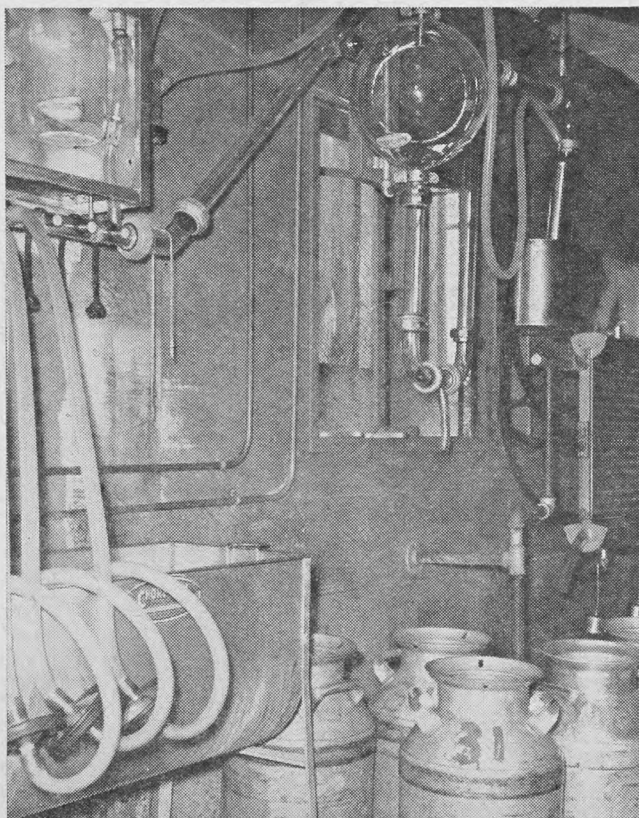
Chore Time in Half

*For this dairy farmer it has meant
a thorough remodeling job to ease the load*

by **CLIFF FAULKNER**



Jim Casanave shows the overhead chain hoist he uses for moving the milk cans.



The end of the pipeline, showing part of the coil-type cooler. Cans are filled here and then placed in a tank.

JIM CASANAVE of Courtney, Vancouver Island, used to keep his cows in a loafing shed and milk them in an old stanchion barn. Twice a day—regular as clockwork—he'd move the animals to the barn and tie them up for feeding and milking. After that, there were sacks of grain to be hauled to the feed boxes. Then silage to be unloaded from a tower silo and forked into the mangers.

When agriculturists from Saanichton Experimental Farm told Jim that most of this work was unnecessary, he decided he'd better look into the matter.

"I'm not a man who believes in work just for the sake of working," he added.

What Jim learned, and later saw on a tour of dairy farms in neighboring Washington State, convinced him a remodeling of his whole operation would pay big dividends in time and labor saved. For one thing, he needed a modern milking parlor. His feeding methods, too, could stand a lot of improvement. Why manhandle a lot of bulky feed when his cows could get it "cafeteria" style from bunker silos?

Today, Jim's "Casawood Dairy Farm" has all of these improvements, plus a few extras he's contributed himself. The main unit now is a 215-foot-long, open-sided pole barn with slatted end walls so air circulation will be complete.

One end of this building contains two 72 ft. by 20 ft. and one 72 ft. by 25 ft. concrete bunker silos. These were made only 5 feet high so silage would never have to be thrown down.

Next door is a bedding storage room full of wood shavings, followed by spacious loafing and holding areas for the herd. The rear of the structure holds a big equipment storage section and machine shop. Because 150 of their 250 acres is woodland, the Casanaves were able to cut all the timber needed on their own place. It was made into lumber for them at a local sawmill for \$22 a thousand (F.B.M.)—about one quarter regular cost.

AT milking time, their 40-cow milking herd is assembled in the holding area. From there, the animals file into a 12-place herringbone milking parlor, modern to the smallest detail. A pull of a cord attached beside each feed box brings a 2-pound ration of grain screenings via gravity flow from storage bins above.

"One pull for an average cow and two or more for a good one," Jim smiled. "Trouble is, they soon learned to get extra feed by pulling the cords themselves. We had to protect the cords with a wire screen to keep the cows from getting too much."

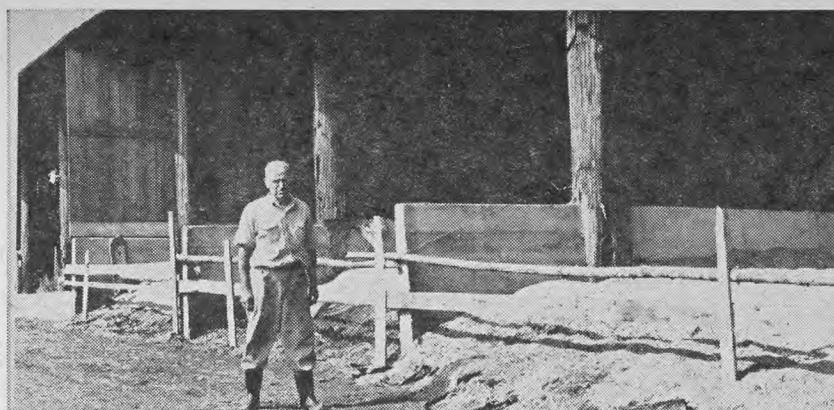
From the parlor, milk is conveyed via a shiny new "Chore Boy" pipeline system to the cooling and storage shed. Here, it passes through water-cooled coils before being put into 10-gallon cans (the Courtney area has no bulk tank service yet). Water for the coils is drawn from a tank reservoir located right in the shed. It flows through the cooler and back into the tank so none is ever wasted. Filled cans are then placed in the tank to keep the milk cool until shipment.

At this point, Jim has installed a chain hoist and overhead trolley so the cans won't have to be moved by hand. The hoist lifts them in and out of the tank, and the trolley takes them out to the shipping ramp when the creamery truck arrives. This labor-saver was made from parts of an old litter carrier at a cost of about \$80.

After milking, the Casanave Holsteins pass through a footbath on their way out of the parlor. Hay is available to them in a manger located in a barn to their left. This manger is 55 ft. long, 6 ft. wide and 12 ft. high. When filled with chopped hay it keeps the cows supplied for 2 or 3 weeks. Hay is stored in a loft at one end of the barn, thrown down into a silage cutter on the ground floor as needed and blown into the manger.

WHEN silage is to be fed, Jim and his son, James Jr., take out props supporting end walls of their bunker silos and move the walls back out of the way. By turning right after leaving the milking parlor, the cows have ready access to these bunkers along a concrete alley which runs full length of the main barn.

"You need concrete here," Jim pointed out. "I don't like to see cows wallowing around in mud."



[Guide photos]

Left: Concrete apron in front of bunker silos. Roof cuts out spoilage; concrete drains off water that drips from roof.

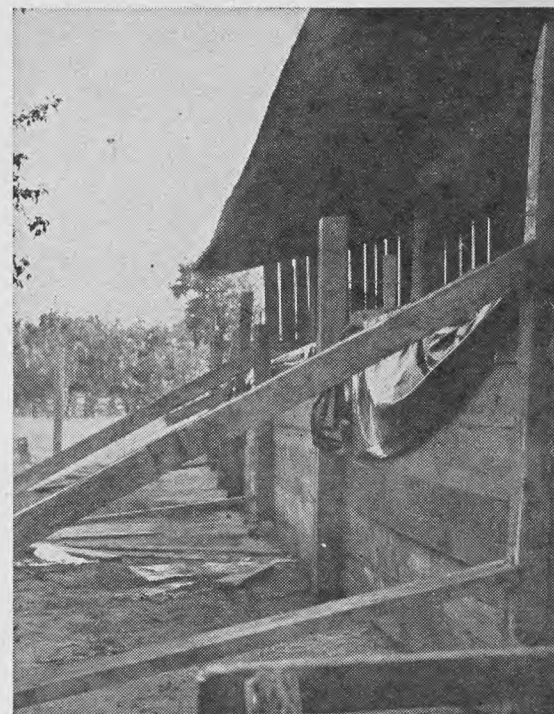
Below: Props support end walls of silos. Walls can be moved back to edge of the concrete apron when silage is being fed.

Silage is made from a mixture of orchard grass, perennial rye, alsike clover and white Dutch clover. As it's being packed into the bunkers, each load receives 100 lb. of screenings to help absorb moisture. The top of each silo is sealed with a plastic cover overlain with a layer of shavings.

To show how much labor Jim Casanave has actually saved by the conversion, E. F. Maas of Saanichton Experimental Farm did a time study on the whole operation. He found that total chore time with the new system was 139 minutes for 38 cows, as compared to 241 minutes for a 30-head herd under the old.

The new milking parlor proved to be a real time saver by cutting daily milking time a full 30 minutes. Another 42 minutes was saved by the pipeline system. Opening the gate to the bunker silos took only 1 minute compared to 47 minutes for feeding grain and silage the old way. The 22 minutes now needed to wash the parlor proved to be more than offset by the time the Casanaves used to spend washing their milking equipment and barn.

"Now one man can feed and milk the herd in the same time it took two of us to do the job," said Jim. "Just as soon as we can put in a bulk tank we'll save about 20 minutes more." ✓



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[Miller Services photo]

Ominous clouds of trouble overhang our dairy industry. What's to be done?

A Price Support That Could Help The Dairy Industry

Canada's present price support program for dairy products is indefensible. It is creating havoc at the expense of both producers and consumers. This article proposes an alternative form of assistance that is not designed to right all wrongs, but which deserves serious consideration

by **D. R. CAMPBELL**

Head, Department of Agricultural Economics, O.A.C.

Table 1—Number of Milk Cows and Total Milk Production

	Milk Cows at June 1 thousands of head	Total Milk Production millions of lb.
1956	3,348	17,303
1957	3,147	17,306
1958	3,129	18,054
1959	3,102	18,187
1960	3,162	18,433
1961	3,236	18,603*

*Estimated

Table 2—Domestic Disappearance of Milk in all Forms

	Per Capita lb.	Total millions of lb.	Change in Total from Previous Year millions of lb.
1956	1,044.6	16,626	—
1957	1,021.6	16,776	+150
1958	989.7	16,700	— 76
1959	965.8	16,669	— 31
1960	940.5	16,573	— 96
1961	—	16,243*	—330

*Estimated

Table 3—Domestic Disappearance of Fluid Milk and Ice Cream

	Fluid Milk Per Capita lb.	Total millions of lb.	Ice Cream (milk equivalent) Per Capita lb.	Total millions of lb.
1956	415.1	6,503	35.1	564
1957	400.2	6,468	36.0	597
1958	396.1	6,579	36.5	622
1959	393.5	6,686	39.0	680
1960	391.8	6,800	39.1	696

Table 4—Domestic Disappearance of Creamery Butter and Margarine

	Creamery Butter (milk equivalents) Per Capita pounds	Total millions of lb.	Margarine millions of lb.	Margarine Consumption as % of Butter consumption per cent
1956	456.2	7,337	124	40
1957	453.6	7,524	130	40
1958	428.6	7,307	145	46
1959	406.6	7,092	152	51
1960	378.0	6,734	167	57
1961	—	6,477*	184*	66*

*Estimated

Table 5—Skim Milk Powder

	Production	Exports	Domestic Disappearance millions of pounds	Montreal Spray Price
1956	79	6	82	13¼
1957	121	1	90	17½
1958	186	46	110	15½
1959	176	111	121	12¾
1960	167	48	117	9½
1961 (Jan.-July)	—	—	88	7½*

*Approximation

ANYONE who has looked at the statistics of the dairy industry cannot deny that it has really serious problems, both in the short run and long run. Consumption of milk in all forms is falling at the rate of about 20 lb. per person per year—from 1,045 lb. in 1956 to 940 in 1960. Total milk consumption is falling every year in spite of our increasing population.

The decline in consumption is greatest in butter—more than a pound per person per year since 1957—but is also impressive in fluid milk. Canadians drank 392 lb. of fluid milk apiece in 1960 compared with 415 lb. in 1956. Per capita consumption of concentrated milk has been stable since 1956, but consumption of cheese has risen slightly almost every year. The only major increase in consumption has been in skim milk powder and ice cream mix.

On the supply side, production has risen every year since 1956. From 1956 to 1959 the number of milk cows was declining but increased production per cow more than compensated for the smaller numbers. Commencing in 1960, however, there has been an increase in milk cow numbers, which, combined with further expected increases in output per cow, will increase total production even more rapidly. The number of yearling heifers for milk was higher in June 1961 than in 1960, and so a continuation of this trend can be expected for another year at least.

When production is rising and consumption is falling, storm signals should be out.

The Problems

1. There has been a decline in fluid milk consumption per capita and slow rise in total consumption. Between 1956 and 1960 Canadians increased consumption of powder by 35 million lb., or the equivalent of 385 million lb. of milk. Had all of this been consumed as fluid milk, per capita consumption of fluid milk would have been 414 lb. in 1960, or practically the same as in 1956, and 22 lb. per capita more than was actually consumed in 1960.

Since fluid milk is sold by farmers at the highest price of any milk, it is particularly important for dairy farmers' incomes that fluid milk consumption remain as high as possible. With fluid milk priced at \$5 per hundred and skim milk powder at 8 cents per pound, in the event that consumers could have been persuaded to consume the addi-

tional 385 million lb. as fluid milk rather than skim powder, gross income of milk producers would have been larger by over \$16 million.

2. Butter consumption and production are obviously away out of line at the present support price of 64 cents per pound. This is creating great problems for the dairy industry in the short and long terms. Stocks of butter and butter oil are 59 per cent higher than 2 years ago, and consumption falls each year.

3. The present stability of prices promoted by supports for butter and cheese, plus technological factors affecting farm management, tend to increase the size of individual herds and the total number of milk cows to levels which cannot be justified by basic demand and supply.

4. Fragmentation of the dairy industry among producer groups, divided both provincially and according to the use made of their milk, and even by breed of cows, and division of government responsibility between the Federal and provincial departments of agriculture, and possibly departments of health as well, impede any overall move toward rational organization and policy within the dairy industry. Fluid milk marketing is under provincial jurisdiction; price supports are federal, advertising is done by the Dairy Farmers of Canada, and provincial marketing boards or producer groups attempt to operate plans that will help their own members. The dairy industry is like a ship with 20 captains, each taking responsibility for one section, and each feeling that if his section is operating well, then all is well.

Cheese producers in Ontario, for example, deduct fees to subsidize their exports, whereas fluid milk producers in the same province (and others) produce under quota-setting arrangements which force individual producers to ever greater levels of output. Furthermore, producers of cheese in other provinces and of concentrated milk in all provinces are sharing the benefits derived from the excellent two-price program of Ontario cheese producers. The lack of co-ordination and planning is probably the greatest of all problems.

A Proposal

The following proposal is advanced, not as a final answer to the problems of the dairy industry, but as a less painful remedy than one derived from economic textbooks. Since butter is the com-

modity with the most obvious surplus, the obvious long-run solution is to cut the price support for butter.

At present, New Zealand butter is selling for 32 cents per pound in Great Britain; our price of 64 cents is inflicting long-run damage on the industry in Canada. However, if the obvious move is considered to be too damaging to farm incomes, let us examine a less painful alternative.

The first step would be for the Agricultural Stabilization Board to buy all skim milk powder offered to it at 12 cents per pound for spray powder (plus appropriate differentials for roller powder and feed) and sell as much as possible for human consumption at home for 12 cents and in underdeveloped countries for lower prices. The remainder, with a harmless vegetable dye to prevent it re-entering the human consumption trade, could be offered as a protein feed competing with other protein supplements. Animal husbandrymen maintain that 1 lb. of skim milk powder is equal in feed value to about 1 1/10 lb. of 35 per cent protein concentrate. At present prices, that would mean about 6 cents per pound in competition with such concentrates.

The second step would be to reduce the support for creamery butter to 52 cents per pound, giving roughly the same price to producers shipping whole milk to butter and skim powder plants. If milk contained 3.3 per cent butterfat, the value of butterfat in 100 lb. of milk would be reduced by 39.6 cents, but the value of the 9 lb. of skim milk powder would be increased by 45 cents, if powder prices were increased from the present 7 cents to 12.

Favorable Effects

1. It would reduce the price of butter to a level more competitive with margarine and probably stop the calamitous decline in butter consumption. Per capita consumption of butter was stable from 1951 to 1957 when the price was about 58 cents per pound. This major result would be accomplished without lowering the price of milk to farmers shipping to milk plants.

2. It would raise the price of skim milk powder to consumers, reduce the rapid trend away from fluid milk to skim powder, and have a favorable effect on the gross income of milk producers as a whole.

3. It would tend to reduce the price of protein supplements in all feeds.

4. It would raise the proportion of butter produced from whole milk rather than farm-separated cream. This might improve the quality of butter. Although many creameries produce high quality butter from farm-separated cream, some dairy experts maintain that average butter from whole milk is of higher quality within the same area.

5. It would benefit consumers, on the average, who are buying butter and skim milk powder. The average consumer buys 16 lb. of butter and 7 lb. of powder. If butter prices were reduced 12 cents per pound and powder prices increased 5 cents per pound, the average Canadian consumer would be better off by \$1.57

if she continued to buy the same amounts of each. Consumers who buy no butter and consume skim milk powder would be worse off.

Possible Drawbacks

★ Would it increase the cost to the Stabilization Board? At 12 cents for powder, production of skim milk powder might increase to perhaps 250 million lb. per year within 2 years. This would be well above the 186 million pounds produced in 1958 when the support price was 17 cents until May 1, and 15 cents thereafter, but the changed price relationship of butterfat and powder would force many producers and plant operators into production of powder. Assuming that domestic human consumption were at the 1959 level of 120 million lb. when prices were just above 12 cents, the Stabilization Board would need to buy 130 million lb. per year. If the disposal price were 6 cents per pound, the net cost to the Board would be about \$7.8 million for powder.

Against this must be set the reduction in the Board's losses from supporting butter at the unrealistic figure of 64 cents per pound. If butter could be reduced to 52 cents per pound, it is likely that per capita consumption could be stabilized at present levels. There is justification for this point of view in the fact that per capita consumption of creamery butter remained entirely stable from 1951 to 1957 when butter prices were at 58 cents per pound. The precipitous decline in consumption has coincided with the increase in price supports to 64 cents in 1958.

If per capita consumption could be stabilized at the 1960 level, instead of continuing to decline at the rate of more than 1 pound per year, then next year the Board could carry over 25 million lb. less, and 2 years from now it could carry over 45 million lb. less than with purchases at the present support level.

If, 2 years from now, the Board could carry over 45 million lb. less, what saving would result? For 1958, the excess of production over consumption was 24 million lb. and the Board's losses on that year were \$3.7 million, or 15 cents per pound of surplus production. The loss per pound in later years and in the future is likely to be even higher. After all, stocks of butter and butter oil were up 47 million pounds on August 1, 1961, over a year earlier, and the price of New Zealand butter laid down in Britain is 32 cents per pound.

If a loss by the Board of 15 cents per pound on surplus production is taken as a reasonable estimate, then in 2 years' time the saving on 45 million lb. would be \$6.8 million, or roughly the same as the projected loss on skim milk powder under the plan proposed above.

There would be a major "once and for all" loss on inventories now held, but this cannot be avoided in any case. On August 1, 1961, stocks in all positions were 140 million lb., to which must be added 30 million lb. of butter oil representing about 37.5 million lb. of butter. This writer prefers to take our loss now rather than copy Micawber and wait for "something to turn up."

★ A number of creamery owners would be almost forced to alter their plants in order to produce skim milk powder. This is not necessarily bad in the long run, and might be good for butter quality.

★ Import restrictions on skim milk powder would be necessary. Such controls were imposed in September 1957.

★ Producers of farm-separated cream would be unable to sell their cream for as high a price as at present. If no milk plant were nearby, they would suffer a loss of about 40 cents per hundredweight of milk. On a large proportion of farms producing farm-separated cream, however, milk production is a sideline. Instead of being tempted to persist in cream production by the present 64-cent price support, many of these producers would probably abandon their small scale dairy enterprises and specialize in one of their other enterprises.

It is not easy to predict the effect that this change would have on their incomes, but Ontario's farm accounting project throws some light on the subject. For 1960, about 550 farm records were analyzed according to type of farming, one of which was "Beef cows milked," with 52 records. Most of these producers separated milk and shipped cream. Their average labor income for 1960 was \$909—less than for any of the other 7 types of farming except "Beef cows not milked," for which the average income of 50 farmers was only \$296. Budgeting on a typical farm on which cows were milked and cream shipped shows that income would drop if the cows were not milked, but that labor income would remain approximately constant if the extra time and feed required for milking were devoted to hogs or feeding additional steers. On the farms on which beef cows were milked, gross receipts from the sale of milk and cream (mostly cream) were \$1,285 out of total cash receipts of \$8,938 per farm.

While there is no proof that this Ontario situation applies in other provinces, it is reasonable to assume that the decline in gross receipts through lower cream prices could be

compensated for by using the same time and feed in hog or steer production. Any reduction in milk production would, of course, help to reduce the present serious imbalance between production and consumption.

★ The price of soybeans might fall. Stabilized butter sales would reduce the trend to margarine, and skim milk powder as a protein supplement might reduce soybean meal sales. However, two-thirds of the soybeans crushed in Canada are imported and Canadian prices are greatly affected by American prices, which are not affected by Canadian demand. The result is likely to be a slowing down in the rate of increase in imports of soybeans, and little effect on prices.

★ This proposal does not end the misuse of resources for producing more milk than consumers will buy at current prices. It substitutes a skim milk powder surplus for a butter surplus, and it proposes to make a relatively high-cost protein supplement (skim milk powder) competitive with a lower-cost supplement (soybean meal, linseed meal, etc.) by means of a government subsidy. At least, however, the advantage would go to Canadian producers and consumers rather than to those foreign consumers to whom we must sell our surplus butter at vastly reduced prices.

Conclusion

• The dairy industry is passing into, not through, a very difficult period. Some people—producers, taxpayers, or both—are likely to suffer some heavy losses.

• The industry suffers from fragmentation of organizations and responsibility. Farm leaders, government leaders, and sympathetic advisers will have to examine a number of alternatives. Before the dairy industry's troubles are righted, the fragmentation of organizations and responsibility must be reduced to develop a more rational policy.

• Research is needed badly on supply and demand responses to price changes for the various dairy products, in order to provide information needed for improved policy. V

CAMPBELL PROPOSALS

The Federal Government should:

- ✓ Purchase all skim milk powder offered to the Agricultural Stabilization Board at 12¢ per lb., spray powder basis.
- ✓ Sell as much as possible for human consumption at home for 12¢ per lb. and in underdeveloped countries at lower prices.
- ✓ Add a harmless dye to the remaining skim milk powder purchases and offer the product for sale as a protein supplement.
- ✓ Reduce the butter price support to 52¢ per lb.

FAVORABLE EFFECTS

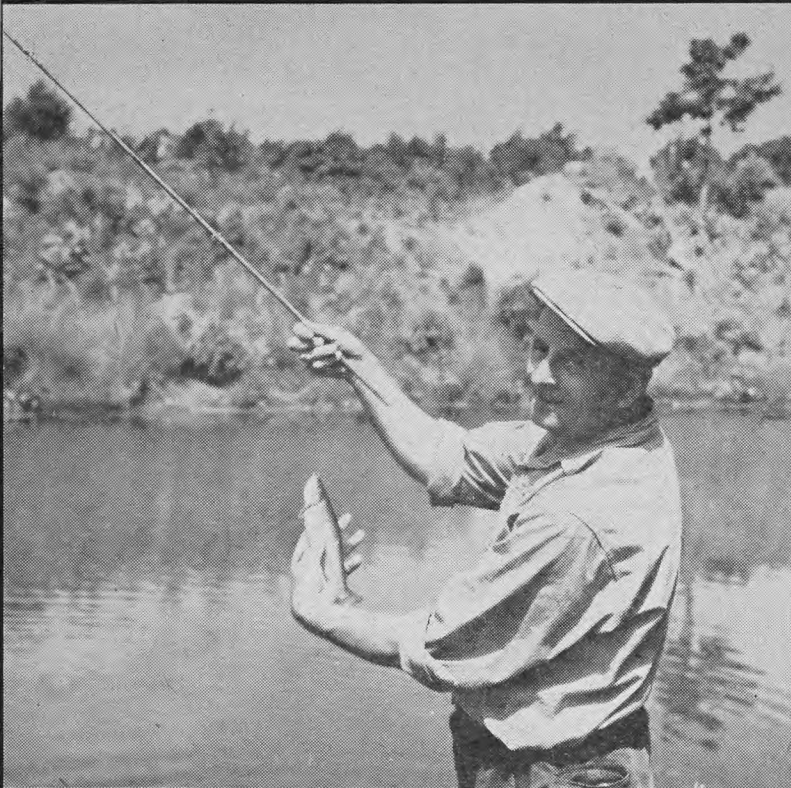
1. Consumer price of butter would be reduced to a level more competitive with margarine, which should stop calamitous decline in butter consumption.

2. Consumer skim milk powder prices would rise, reducing decline in consumption of fluid milk and producing a favorable effect on milk producers' incomes.

3. Protein supplement prices would decline, lowering production costs.

4. Proportion of butter produced from whole milk (rather than farm-separated cream) would rise, improving butter quality.

5. Consumers who are buying butter and skim milk powder, on the average, would enjoy an overall cost benefit.



Alphonse DeCoensel got interested in raising trout after damming his creek for irrigation purposes. It's obvious that he enjoys it!

FISHING At Your Doorstep

Trout or bass can thrive in most farm ponds, provide recreation for family and friends, or even a new way to earn extra income

by **DON BARON**

FARMING may have once been a lonely occupation, but there were times this spring when the farm of tobacco grower Alphonse DeCoensel took on the appearance of a busy city street at rush hour. Cars, a dozen or more at a time, crowded into his yard or stretched out in a line along the roadside from his farm gate. Adults, and children too, clambered out of them carrying fishing poles and bait, and hiked along a pathway leading back through the farm. The visitors had come with a single purpose in mind—they were intent on catching a string of trout. They were going to do it the easy way too, for the trout were there for the catching—in a pond on DeCoensel's farm.

DeCoensel is one farmer who has found a new interest in recent years, and it shows promise of becoming just as much of a business as tobacco-growing. He has built dams on the creek that cuts through his Norfolk County farm near Lake Erie, and is using it to raise rainbow and speckled trout by the thousands. The city folk that flock to his place willingly pay \$1 for each fish they catch. On opening week end of the trout season this year, they pulled over 900 beauties from its cool depths.

But selling fishing privileges as DeCoensel is doing, is only one phase of the fast developing farm fish business in this country.

Take the case of Holstein breeder Francis Olde at St. Thomas. Olde has been a dairy farmer for 30 years. He has built up two herds totalling 60 cows. But visit him today and you are apt to find him standing by the shaded edge of his own spring-fed pond as engrossed in watching the big 14- to 16-inch rainbows that lurk in its clear water, as he ever was in watching his cattle graze. He may be throwing out a handful of feed to watch the water surface virtually explode in a thrashing spray, as dozens of trout lunge for their share.

Olde's interest turned to fish 7 years ago when he bought a second farm to expand his dairy program. The new property contained a magnificent spring-fed creek. A gush of water—300 icy gallons to the minute—spouted from the ground there. Olde called in the local field officer of the Ontario Department of Lands and Forests for advice, and soon began to stock his creek. His interest mounted, and before long he had built a hatchery and rearing ponds as well. Business looks so good now that he has turned over his two farms to tenants, while he devotes all of his time to the fish.

DeCoensel and Olde are two farmers whom the fish "bug" has bitten hard. But for thousands of others who have dug ponds or dammed creeks on their farmland in recent years, there's a more casual, although growing interest in fish.

One such man is Rene Goosens who farms near Delhi. He dug a pond for tobacco irrigation, and last spring he stocked it with 100 speckled trout he bought from Olde.

Rene's wife Nellie, a trim and attractive blonde, explains why: "If you want to keep children at home on the farm, you've got to give them an interest there. Farm living should be more fun for our five children when they can fish in the pond."

FRUIT grower Ted White, Aylmer, is another who keeps his farm pond stocked for the fun of it. He originally put in his pond for irrigation. The pond was made by gouging out a reservoir and building a dam in a ragged gully cutting across his place which drained several hundred rolling acres of tilled and intensively farmed land. Six years ago, as an afterthought, he threw some largemouth bass and bluegills into the pond. To his surprise, the fish thrived. By now some of the bass have grown to magnificent size. He is landing bass weighing 4 pounds or more, and close to 20 inches long.

Bass are wily fellows, and food is so abundant in White's pond, which is naturally fertilized by runoff from the cash-cropping land around, that they are wary about biting. It takes skill to catch them. But they are there, and teaching his boy how to catch them is one of Ted White's favorite activities. Many summer mornings the two of them rise early for an hour's fishing before starting the day's work.



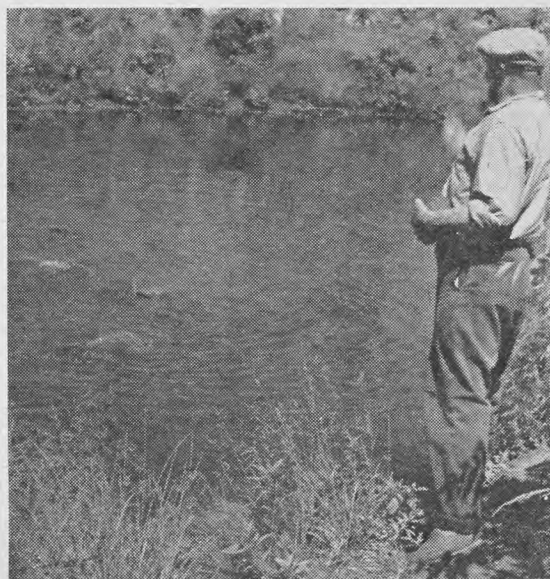
This \$1,200 dam enables DeCoensel to control the water level or drain the pond to clean out weeds.

INTEREST in farm ponds and how to use them for recreation has grown almost unnoticed in recent years. A farm pond research program was started by the Ontario Agricultural College in 1958. Dr. H. R. McCrimmon of the College's Fish and Wildlife Department recalled that one of the first moves was to find out how many farm ponds were actually in existence in the province.

"We found that interest in ponds seemed to mushroom about 1950," he stated. "It was about that time that the engineering services of the Department of Agriculture began providing guidance in designing and building ponds. Local conservation authorities began encouraging pond construction too. In fact, they have subsidized over 2,100 ponds that met their rather strict requirements."

Interest has increased to such an extent that these service groups are now receiving over a thousand enquiries a year about ponds. Dr. McCrimmon has found records of at least 10,500 ponds in the province, and believes there are many more that remain uncounted. He now sees a real challenge for fish and wildlife specialists in helping farmers who have ponds, and those who are building them, to get full recreational value from them.

A surprising fact to many pond owners, says McCrimmon, is that *most* ponds, even those not specifically built to support fish, will maintain some species of sport fish. Most of those already



Water surface churns up when waiting fish leap for the feed pellets DeCoensel throws to them.



Above: Dairyman Francis Olde (far right) shows the Goosens family his newly hatched trout. Goosens bought 100 speckled trout from Olde for their farm pond near Delhi, Ont.



Right: Olde scoops up a couple of 7-inch Rainbows from his rearing pond to show the Goosens children. His fish business is so good now he has turned over his farms to tenants.

stocked would yield still more fish, without restocking, if the fishermen would spend more time catching them. The big problem with most ponds is under-use. They aren't fished enough. The ponds are overcrowded, and fish don't make the rapid growth they otherwise would.

Fish and wildlife officials divide farm ponds roughly into two categories: coldwater ponds which have a maximum water temperature of 72 to 75 degrees; and, warmwater ponds where the maximum summer temperature usually goes higher.

It's the coldwater ponds that support trout. Ponds over 8 feet deep and one-quarter to one-half acre in surface area are usually the most satisfactory. Even dugout ponds, with no outflow of water, are often suitable for trout.

Such ponds can be stocked with fry, fingerlings or yearling trout purchased from private or government hatcheries. Initial stocking costs are about \$100 to \$150 per acre.

If the pond is located on a stream, the trout normally move upstream to spawn, and their progeny will often supply more than enough trout to satisfy angling requirements. Occasionally, gravel-bottomed ponds with strong springs provide a suitable environment for some successful natural reproduction without an inflowing stream. Otherwise, trout can be restocked every year or two.

McCrimmon adds a word of advice: "Be sure to keep fishing in those waters. Don't try to save the trout. Their life expectancy is short.

Only a few survive more than 3 years."

WARMWATER ponds are usually of the dugout or by-pass type, or else are larger impoundments located directly on streams. Large-mouth bass is the most popular fish for them.

Warmwater ponds should be 12 to 15 feet deep to prevent winter-kill due to oxygen deficiency. Aquatic weeds must be controlled.

Establishing the fish population in such a pond is simple. The progeny of two to three pairs of adults will populate a warmwater pond quickly, or 100 fingerlings per surface acre of water will do it more slowly.

Fish populations usually become too dense in such ponds within 10 years or less, and the result will be stunted fish, or undesired species. This condition usually calls for a pond reclamation program.

Weed control is the biggest pond management problem. There is no complete control for weeds. However, the time when the pond will become choked up with weeds, and needs to be drained and cleaned out again, can be delayed by proper pond construction.

The principles to follow, says Dr. McCrimmon, are these:

- Provide a concrete dam and spillway to control water level.
- Provide for controlled inflow as well, if possible.
- Make the pond deep enough.
- Give it steeply sloping sides. ✓



IN TIME OF NEED

The death of a husband and father can have even deeper meaning to a bereaved family than the loss of a loved one — it also means the loss of the breadwinner. Without the family head to provide for them, the family may suddenly be confronted with pressing financial problems. Fortunately many husbands and fathers protect their families against this peril.

Here are the true stories of two Western Canadian families:

CASE HISTORY No. 27593

A Manitoba farmer was accidentally killed performing a routine job of changing a tire on his heavily loaded truck, when the jacks gave away. Deprived of their source of regular income, his wife and family might have been forced into a "quick sale" of the farm to pay for the everyday costs of living . . . but this did not happen! This responsible farmer had protected his family's security with U.G.G. Group Life Insurance when the Plan was introduced in December, 1960. Just a few short months later, tragedy struck — but \$11,000 of insurance benefits were there to help the family through their difficult period of readjustment.

CASE HISTORY No. 28357

A Saskatchewan farmer also recognized his family's need for financial security, and he, too, enrolled in the U.G.G. Plan last December. Early this past summer, a boating accident claimed his life. His unexpected death meant sudden change for his family, but thanks to U.G.G. Insurance, the ready cash will assist the family to carry on — together.

These are two dramatic examples of U.G.G. Life Insurance in action. Now you can make *real* plans for your financial future — provide your family and yourself with substantial insurance protection, plus added living benefits — easily and inexpensively. And there's one simple way—enrol now in the U.G.G. Group Life Insurance Plan.

*See the U.G.G. elevator agent in
your community*

Signs of the Times

Picture story by DONOVAN CLEMSON

TO catch the traveler's eye—that is the problem. A shingle with the simple inscription "Eggs" is sufficient to stop the man who is looking for them, but something a little more unusual is needed to arouse the interest of the casual wayfarer.

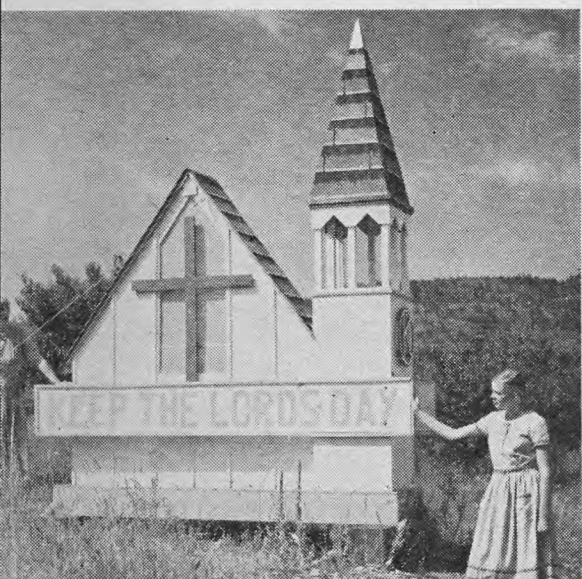
A good example is the clay sea serpent above the inscription "Ceramics" to lure tourists to buy pottery at a little roadside studio. A sign can be a useful landmark as well as an advertisement, like the large, plywood Hereford that marks the entrance to a ranch. The stranger seeking direction in the neighborhood is likely to be told as follows: "Go right down this road for about a mile until you come to a sign with a Hereford cow on it. That's not the place, but keep going another half a mile and . . ."

Deformed trees and unusual growth are eyecatchers too. So a Cariboo guide nailed his shingle to a natural totem pole. But what can be deduced



The owner of this woodshed just won't leave the signs where they belong.

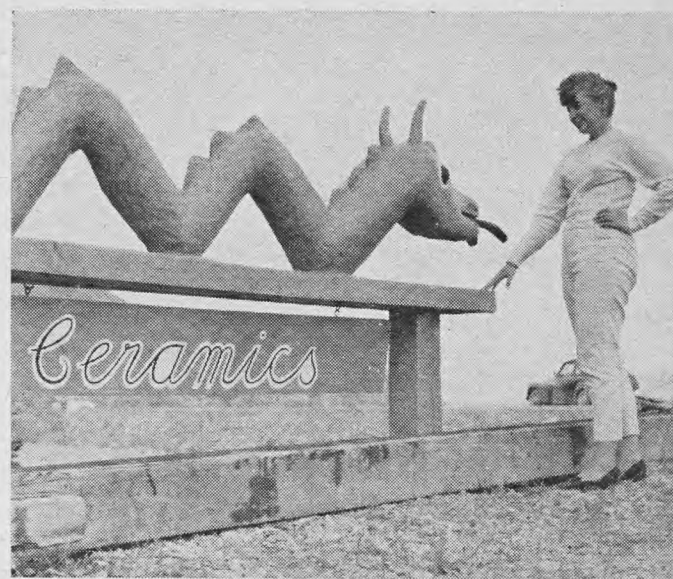
from the woodshed covered with signs? Is the owner so fond of signs that he collects them? Or does he object to signs and removes them from the places where they belong? Or is he just patching some holes in the wall? V



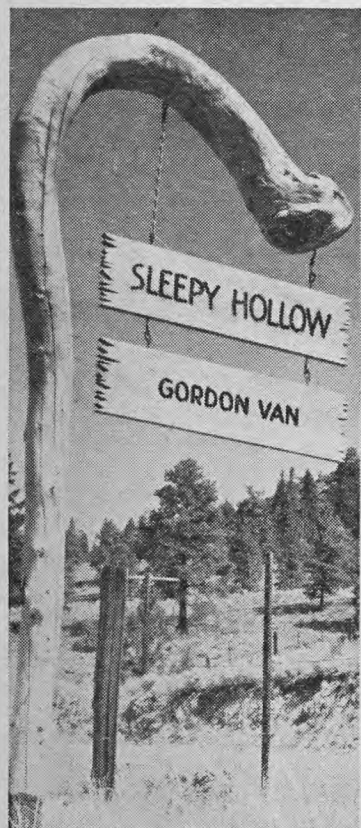
Model church draws the eye to its message.



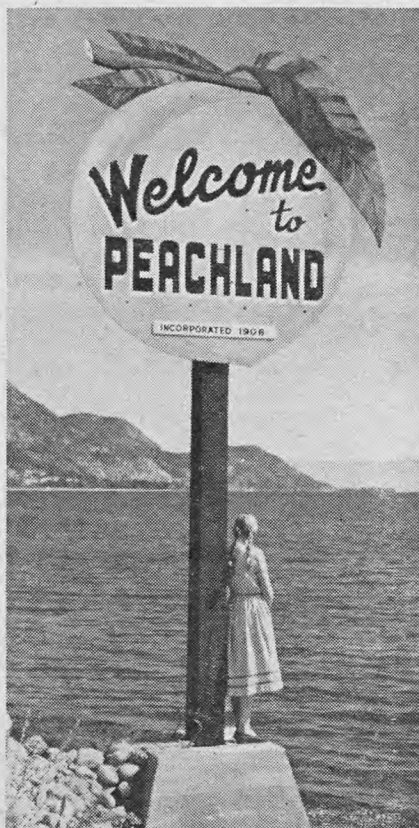
Plywood Hereford is a local landmark.



Ogopogo, mythical monster, is helping to sell the pottery.



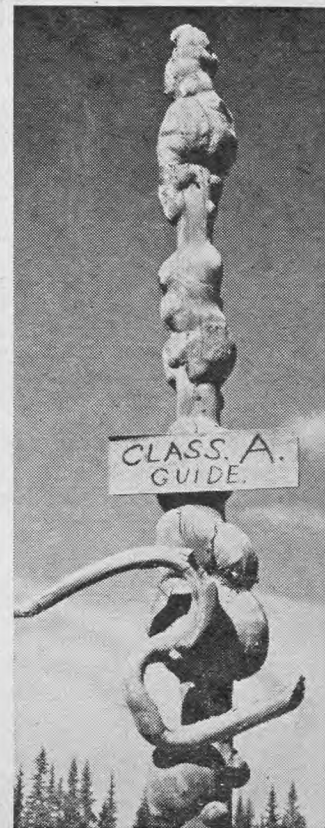
Sign hangs from crook-like tree.



Replica of peach welcomes visitors.



Neat government sign erected at campsite.



Totem sign for hunters' guide.

DUCKS

Asset or Menace?

by RALPH HEDLIN

BEFORE the morning was half over I had taken a limit of ducks from the heavy flight feeding on my cousin's swath in central Saskatchewan.

My cousin was working on his combine in the yard and I stopped, ducks dangling from the strap over my shoulder.

"Good fat ducks," I said.

"Yes," he replied. "Five bushels of my wheat for every ounce of duck fat."

A couple of phrases had summed up the conflict that centers around the duck: the hunters of the continent want game and the farmer cannot do his farming within the shadow of duck depredation. Today, with ducks largely gone from the dry prairies, farmers feel that it is the disappearance of one more crop menace, hunters feel it is a loss of an opportunity for sport and pleasure, and those who cater to the hunters recognize it as a serious loss of cash income.

The conflicting viewpoints and interests are engaging the attention of officials in Canada and the United States. Their clear objective is to increase the duck population, but to build in safeguards that will protect farm crops and avoid farmers' opposition.

In a recent talk in North Carolina, Frank Briggs, U.S. Assistant Secretary of the Interior, told a wildlife conference "we must jointly support

and assist our Canadian neighbors to the north to preserve the great waterfowl production areas which are within the borders of their country." A little earlier the U.S. Secretaries of the Interior and of Agriculture, Stewart Udall and Orville Freeman, had traveled to Ottawa for discussions with their opposite numbers in the Canadian Government. Following the meetings Hon. Alvin Hamilton, Canadian Minister of Agriculture, announced that agreement had been reached to initiate joint U.S.-Canadian meetings to deal with "proposals to control and aid the development of wildlife on both sides of the border."

THE U.S. interest results from the fact that the ducks breed in Canada and then move south. Under ordinary circumstances some 85 per cent of the duck hatch on the North American continent is in Canada. The great bulk of this hatch is in the prairie and parkland areas—the farming areas—of Manitoba, Saskatchewan and Alberta.

Federal and state governments have taken over 5¼ million acres of marshland and potholes in the United States and retained them for the use of ducks. At the present time there is a bill before the U.S. Congress which would permit their Department of the Interior to borrow \$150 million for the purchase of an estimated further seven million acres. But the U.S. problem is that all this expenditure and work is con-

centrated on only 15 per cent of the continental duck flock. Any attempt to do anything about the other 85 per cent runs into the 49th parallel.

In their meetings the two governments are attempting to resolve this problem. The Canadian position is quite clear: they are happy to see the duck flock expanded if, as a direct consequence, farm income also expands; if Canadian farmers are to provide feed and habitat for the ducks the land used for this purpose must provide income. In addition, some acceptable formula for compensating for damage done to farm crops must be devised.

NO one suggests that a program that will satisfy these requirements cannot be devised. The other problem that may not be so simple will be that the U.S. will require some kind of assurance that land on which money is expended will be retained for the use of migratory waterfowl, but the U.S. cannot take title to the land; that the U.S. Department of the Interior should actually own extensive marshes in Canada is unthinkable. The proposed solution to this is to set up a joint wildlife commission which would run the program on both sides of the border.

From Canada's point of view the scheme comes at a rather happy time. Land use is actively under discussion and the proposed Agricultural Rehabilitation and Development Act (ARDA) program visualizes substantial changes in land use. One possible economic use is for wildlife, including ducks. The U.S. interest in the southern migration of ducks could finally mean that the U.S. becomes a financial supporter of this aspect of the Canadian ARDA program.

The whole question is still in the discussion stage, and it is too early to say if anything will come out of it. If it does, it will mean that maintaining marshes will become an alternative use for a few western acres and that farmers on the prairies will make income out of their old enemy, the duck.



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**Stevens
59 by Savage**

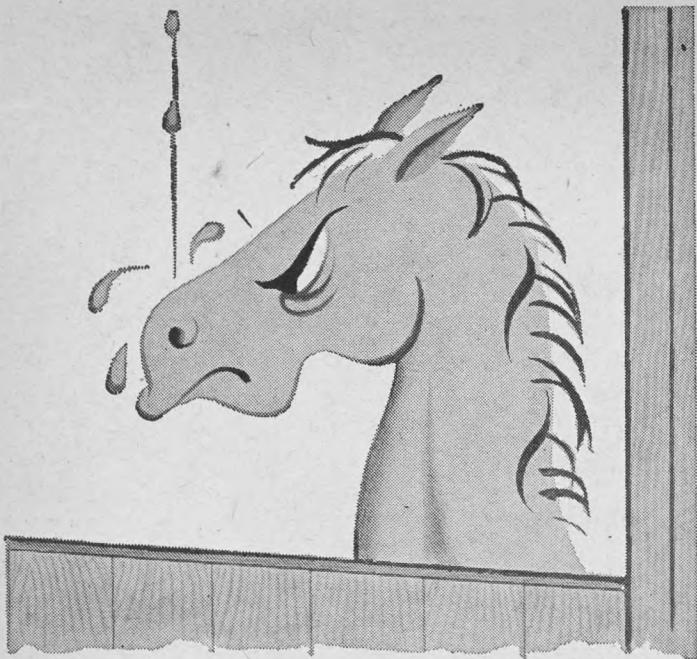
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The retriever brings a duck from a slough for Bob Todd of Winnipeg, who was hunting in central Saskatchewan.



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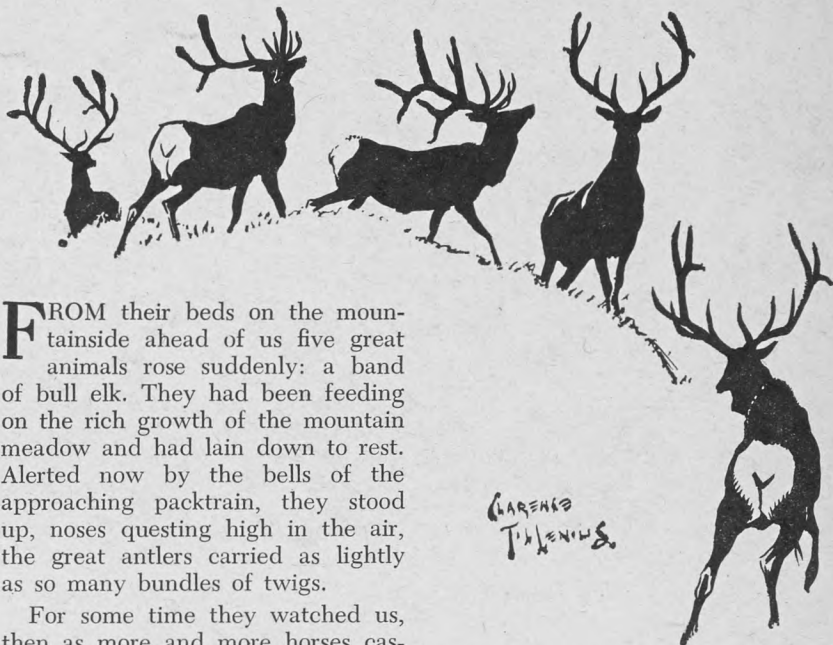


PO-61-22B

Through Field and Wood

No. 37

by CLARENCE TILLENIUS



FROM their beds on the mountainside ahead of us five great animals rose suddenly: a band of bull elk. They had been feeding on the rich growth of the mountain meadow and had lain down to rest. Alerted now by the bells of the approaching packtrain, they stood up, noses questing high in the air, the great antlers carried as lightly as so many bundles of twigs.

For some time they watched us, then as more and more horses cascaded down the steep timbered pitch the bulls became restless and set off. The first easy canter swiftly grew into great bounds which carried them over down timber and jagged boulders of the rockslide to disappear into the timber fringing the avalanche track.

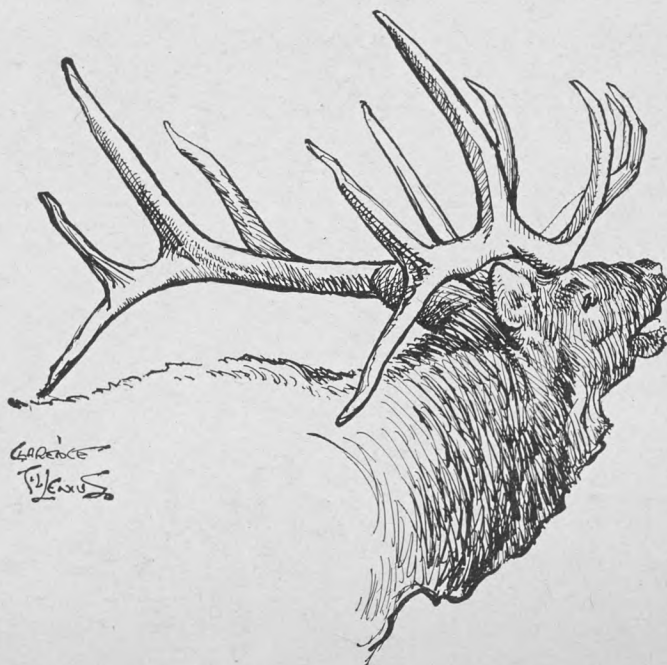
As always in July, their coats were a rich red brown, almost a fox red, and the orange-tawny rump patches contrasted sharply with the glossy sides. It would not be long till their antlers, now still in the velvet, would be hardened and polished for battle.

IT is a pulse-stirring time to be in the mountains when the elk are mating. Autumn colors blaze on the hillsides, and snow powders the high peaks. The hoarse grunts and pealing bugles of the bulls ring across the mountains through the day and often in the moonlit night.

In the frosty mornings the elk are astir. A more glorious picture of wild

virility is seldom seen in the mountains than the first golden sun ray gleaming on the ivory-tipped antlers and rich coat of a mighty bull herding his harem of cows through the snowy timber.

Here in an open glade, a band of cows and yearlings breaks out of the trees and streams across the opening. Behind them comes the bull. He steps into the open and throws back his head. A jet of white steam pours from his throat as his bugling challenge rings out, echoing and re-echoing in the valley. He lifts his head and listens. From far away comes a reply. Muted by distance, there is yet no mistaking its savage battle hunger. It is the war cry of another great bull, and fortunate indeed the watcher privileged to be there when these two Titans crash together in the struggle which decides the mastery of the herd. V





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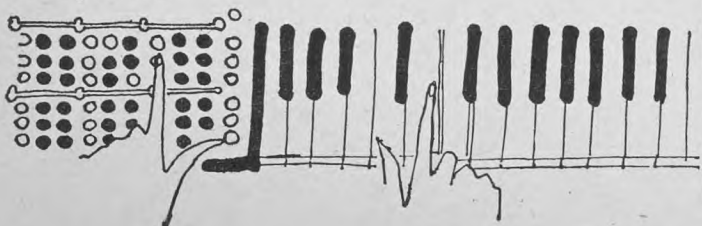
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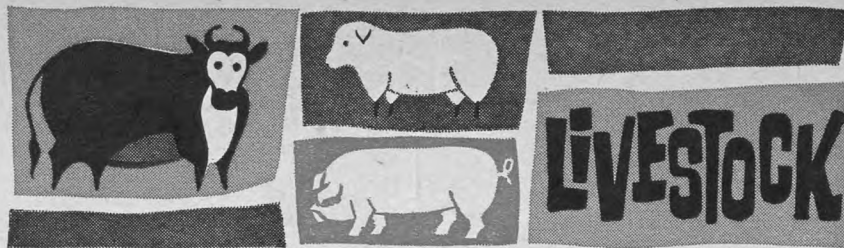
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Protein from Soybean Oil Meal

THERE was no difference in rate of gain and feed conversion between pigs given an all-meat protein supplement and an all-soybean oil meal supplement in tests at the Ontario Agricultural College.

R. P. Forshaw and J. G. Norrish fed 4 rations consisting of all-animal protein, $\frac{2}{3}$ animal protein, $\frac{1}{3}$ animal protein, and no animal protein, with soybean oil meal substituted as the animal protein decreased. From weaning to 120 lb., the pigs had a 16 per cent total protein ration; from 120 lb. to 200 lb., they were fed a 13 per cent total protein ration.

The results were not very different. Pigs on all-animal protein had

a feed conversion of 3.23 and daily gain of 1.74; on $\frac{2}{3}$ animal protein, 3.23 and 1.81; on $\frac{1}{3}$ animal protein, 3.17 and 1.81; on all-soybean oil meal, 3.30 and 1.73.

Another experiment in winter showed similar results. There was also no significant difference in carcass scores: pigs on animal protein scored 72.0, those on soybean protein 70.3.

The OAC researchers conclude that soybean oil meal with added vitamins will provide as good results as animal protein. But they advise farmers to remind feed suppliers that soybean oil meal needs a higher vitamin supplement than meat meal does. Riboflavin, vitamin B12, vitamin A and vitamin D are at quite low levels in soybean oil meal. ✓

Rope Slings For Weighing Lambs



[Guide photo]

LIVESTOCK specialist Jack Underwood (left) and shepherd Frank Humble at the Ridgetown Agricultural School, Ont., can weigh a lamb in seconds using this simple equipment. Humble made the rope slings, which consist of four loops, one for each of the animal's legs. Once the lamb is in the sling, it can be lifted up to the hanging scales.

Lambs in the Ridgetown flock, like this Suffolk, are born in March and go to pasture with the ewes about May 1. They are creep-fed there, and are weaned at about 4 months of age. Underwood figures an ewe should have two 70-pound lambs at that time. Lambs are brought to a market finish on grain rations.—D.R.B. ✓

Tried New Feed Additive

EVER heard of a "copper" pig? That's the name given in Britain to pigs that have been fed copper as a growth stimulant, and they say this treatment is as effective as antibiotics.

In trials, $2\frac{1}{4}$ lb. of copper sulphate per ton of feed improved growth rate up to bacon weight by an average of 10 per cent, and feed conversion efficiency went up 5 per cent. And it cost much less than broad-spectrum antibiotics at the 10 mg. stimulant level.

It was found that the $2\frac{1}{4}$ lb. per ton rate of copper sulphate could be given safely even as early as when the baby pig goes on to creep feed. However, there is nothing to be gained by adding copper to poultry rations, and it can be fatal to ruminants. ✓

Selling Livestock

TO protect producers against non-payment, all livestock dealers are required by law to be bonded before they can obtain their licences. So ask to see the license before you sell to a dealer, advises J. Belzer, Alberta livestock inspector. If you sell to an unlicensed dealer, you have no protection against non-payment. With a bonded dealer, the producer can be paid out of the bond if there's clear evidence of the non-payment claim. Get a statement from the licensed dealer, covering all the animals he has bought. ✓

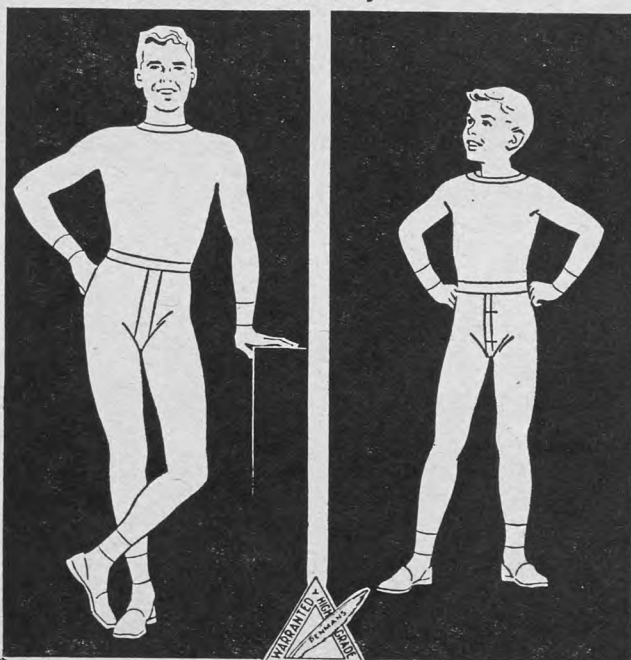
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IT PAYS TO LOOK FOR THE PENMANS LABEL

LIVESTOCK

Meet the Pony Brought from Iceland



[Guide photos]

This pony is a former champion of all Iceland. It is carrying a man easily.

ICELAND'S national horse is being bred in Canada now. Up to 1930, the Icelandic had no other form of transport but his pony, unless he wanted to walk. And no other horse had been imported into Iceland for 800 years, so the breed has remained pure and completely domesticated.

In 1959, 4 Canadian farmers arranged to bring 35 of the ponies to this country. They are Tom and Harold Lees of Arcola, and John Minor of Abbey, Sask., and Perry Minor of Brooks, Alta. All are well known in the cattle business. They had the help of an Icelandic Canadian named Tom Laxdal, retired elevator agent at Arcola. Tom Lees took Laxdal with him on a trip to Iceland to buy the first 35. Then they brought in another 43 subsequently by air. These, as far as is known, were the first Icelandic ponies to be registered in North America.

Icelandic ponies, says Harold Lees, can be palaminoes, sorrels, albinos, grays, duns, or pintos. They make fine riding ponies, and are bigger

than Shetlands, so a child can ride them right through to the age when he leaves school, or beyond. The ponies are popular with women too.

Harold describes the ponies as very intelligent and easy to train, and he considers that they are "a coming horse" in this country.

Most of the mares were in foal before they left Iceland, and foaled without loss in Canada. By this year, the herd had reached a total of 130 to 140 head in Canada and the U.S.A.

Tom Laxdal, who remembers the ponies well from his boyhood in Iceland, says they are exceptionally quiet and gentle, and they easily become pets. They are not "softies," and can carry a man of 250 lb. or more all day long. Their height at maturity is 48 to 52 inches. They are believed to be the only natural 5-gaited breed in existence, and are very sure-footed on that account.

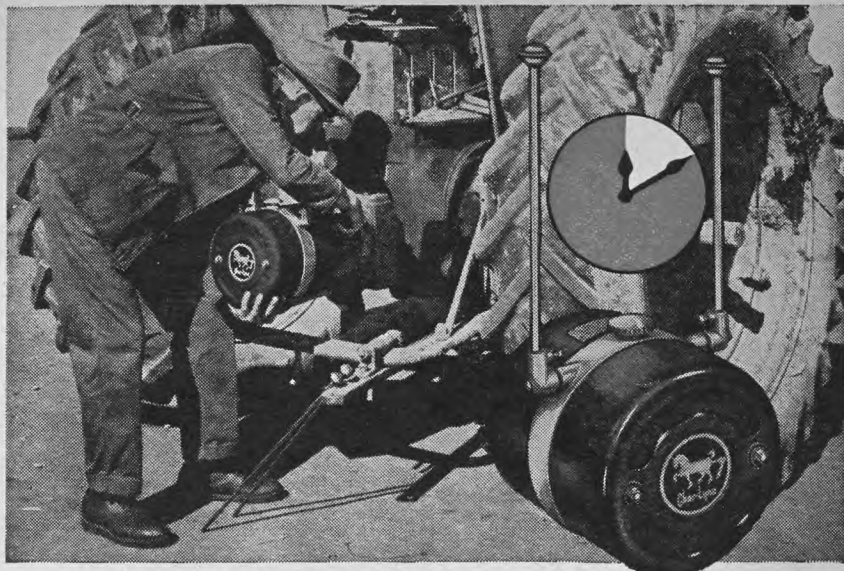
The temperature in Iceland never rises much above 65°, and seldom drops below 20° of frost, but the ponies appear to take the extremes of Canada in their stride. They need little or no stabling, but grow a heavy coat in winter. Grain makes them too fat, so all they need is hay and pasture, as in Iceland.

All Icelandic ponies have certificates of origin and pedigree. They can be registered in Canada, and also in the U.S., where some are being sold. Prices have ranged from \$400 to \$1,000.

Standards set by Iceland are high. Any colt that does not meet the requirements of the breed is castrated. Standards vary in some respects from one district of Iceland to another, depending on the type of terrain. So one area will rate them highly for ability to maintain a sure footing in the hills, while others will be better suited to the plains. But whatever the demands made on them, there are no finer ponies than the Icelandic, Tom Laxdal maintains.—R.C. V



Tom Laxdal is "shaking hands" with a fine mare to show how gentle the Icelandic pony is. The picture was taken on Harold Lees' farm at Arcola, Sask.



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LIVESTOCK

Outline of
Eye Trouble

THE best way to control pinkeye is by taking care not to buy infected cattle, according to the Ontario Veterinary College. But in case you do encounter the disease, here are some tips:

- Half of the pinkeye cases go no further than tears. One-quarter de-

velop whiteness in the eye but recover shortly after treatment. The remainder develop temporary or permanent blindness.

- The signs are watery runny eyes with dirt on the tear-streaked face. About half of these cases will start to recover in 2 or 3 days. The other half will develop a white to deep yellow spot in the colored part of the eye, and other symptoms such as off-feed, loss of condition and lower milk production. Half of these will recover. The rest will have a peak inflammation 6 days after the

"runny eye," and then temporary or permanent blindness. Those with temporary blindness will probably have a white scar in the eye after recovery.

- Dairy cattle can be treated with any antibiotic mastitis preparation. Tears wash the ointment from the eye in a few minutes, so the more treatments the better. For valuable animals, put ointment in the infected eye every time you walk past them — 8 or 10 treatments a day are not too many.

- If you buy antibiotics specially

to treat pinkeye, use chloromycetin, penicillin, or terramycin at the recommended levels as often as possible.

- Salt, sugar, ground glass, dust and soap flakes don't help and could do harm.

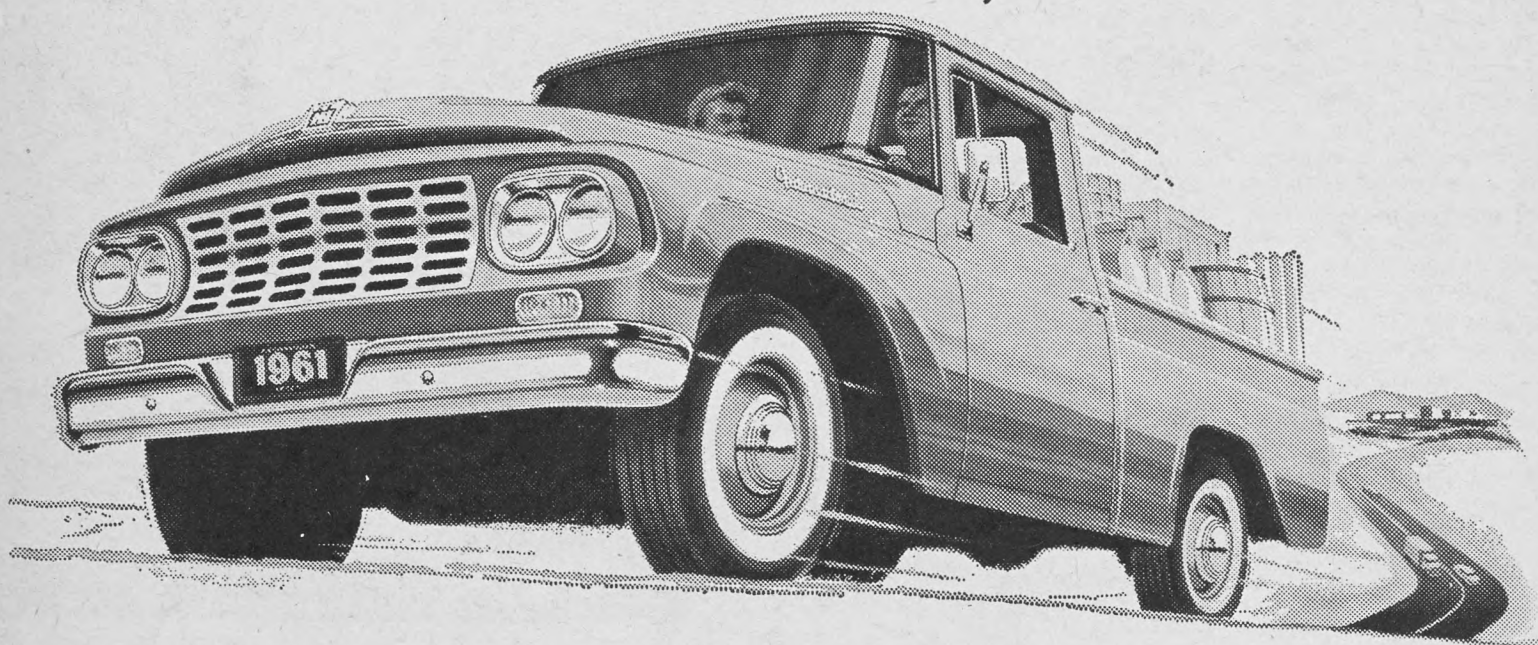
- Total prevention of pinkeye is almost impossible. You may stop the spread of it by isolating the early cases. Treat only if the animal is tame and easily handled, or if it is valuable.

- Infected animals are immune to further attacks. v

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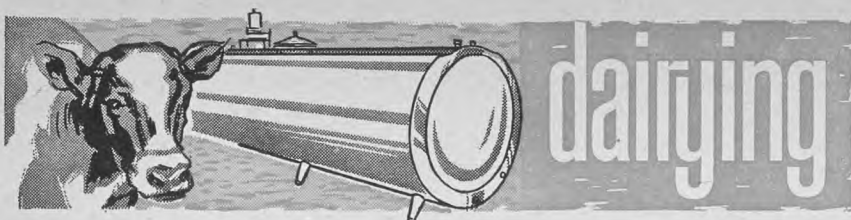
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Portable Milk Pipeline



Guide photos
The weight of the milk sets a pump in motion. Hose drum is on the left.

THIS portable pipeline milking system seen on the farm of H. Bose & Sons, Cloverdale, B.C., is mounted on a push cart. At milking time, a plastic hose is unreeled from a metal drum on the machine and connected to the farm's bulk storage tank. When each cow is milked the canister is emptied into a container on the pipeline machine. This sets a pump in motion and the milk is conveyed directly to the bulk tank.

As the job progresses the milker is pushed along the alley between the stalls. At the Bose farm, the milk line is hung on a series of overhead hooks to carry it across the yard to the bulk tank building.

The portable milker brings some of the benefits of the pipeline system to older type milking barns without the necessity of a costly conversion job. All that's needed to put this machine in operation is a plug-in socket in the barn.—C.V.F. ✓



Hooks carry the hose over the yard.

More Milk, Less Time

A STUDY by the Canada Department of Agriculture showed that cows milked for 12 months averaged 7,550 lb. of 4.1 per cent milk, whereas those milked for 10 months averaged 8,780 lb. of 4.46 per cent milk. Perhaps you should

aim for 305-day lactations and 12-month calving intervals instead of longer freshening and milking periods, suggest the Ontario Department of Agriculture. ✓

Chance for Non-Fat Solids

SINCE the price of milk may be based on its total solids rather than just the butterfat content, one of these days, it's interesting to know that there's a new machine in the United States to measure percentage of non-fat solids as well as butterfat.

Known as the "Darisonometer," the machine works on the principle that sound waves move at different speeds through different materials. It records the figures and converts them into non-fat solids and butterfat percentages. Test samples of milk have to be kept at an exact temperature during the measurement.

Butterfat content has been the basis for selling milk because there has been no quick way for testing non-fat solids, which contain much of the value of milk. So this new test could make a big difference to the whole dairy industry. The switch has been made already in several European countries. ✓

Jars for Milk

SOME bulk-collection dairy farmers in England have started to record milk in calibrated jars, which are engraved with the weight of milk in pounds. They say it's very simple and easier to read than scales. The British Milk Marketing Board is testing the idea. ✓

"Brain" Figures Ration

AND now there's a "Cowculator." This is an electronic device developed by Co-operative Mills Inc., of Baltimore, to calculate how much concentrate a dairyman should feed cows for the most profit.

It is pointed out that as more nutrients are fed to cows, more milk is produced. But there is a law of diminishing returns which states that the amount of milk produced by each extra pound of feed gets smaller and smaller, until additional feeding cannot make a profit.

The information supplied to the "Cowculator" includes the price of milk at the farm, feed cost at the farm, nutrient content of hay and silage, nutrient content of feed, nutrients obtained from pasture, age of cow and reproductive stage, daily milk production and butterfat content, weight of hay and silage fed daily, individual cow weight, and price of forage at the farm. From all this the computer works out the most profitable feeding for each cow. ✓



"NOTHING GETS MILKERS CLEANER THAN GILLETT'S LYE"

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Owners of a large dairy farm, Mr. and Mrs. Grégoire produce a large quantity of high grade milk to the fluid milk market in Montreal.

Since their profits depend on maintaining high standards, they practise strict sanitation to protect their market. Mrs. Grégoire, who looks after the cleaning of milking equipment, says that Gillett's Lye is the most effective product she's found to dissolve the fats in tubes and rubber parts. Furthermore, she adds, Gillett's Lye leaves no deposits after use, which might contaminate the milk.

They have found that Gillett's is best, not only for rubber parts, but for all parts of the machine, and for cleaning and disinfecting milk utensils.



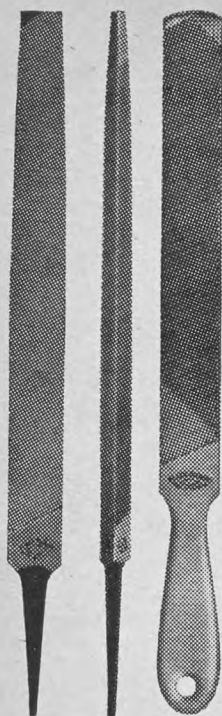
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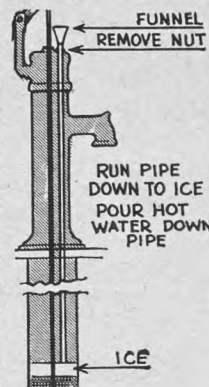
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Thawing a Pump

This is a quick and easy way to thaw out a pump when it is frozen down deep. First turn out the nut on the top of your pump, and then insert a length of thin pipe so it will pass down beside the rod. It must be long enough to reach down to the ice. Next, place a funnel in the top of the pipe so that you can pour hot water down it. Grab the pipe with pliers and press downward while the water is running in, and you find that your pump is thawed out in a jiffy. The sketch will help you to get the idea.

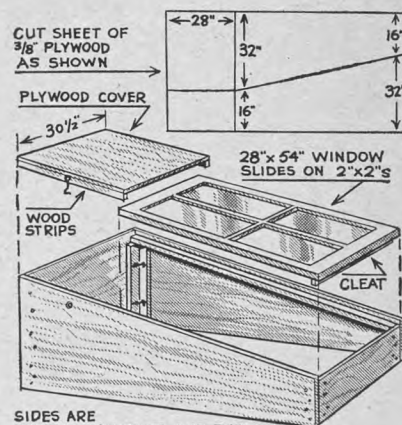
—E.L., Sask.



surface, place 1' piles of straw along the line of the excavation, with the piles touching. Place a scoopful of slack coal on each pile and set the straw ablaze. By the time the coal quits smouldering, the ground will have thawed sufficiently.—H.J., Pa. ✓

Cold Frame

I had a storm window measuring 28 in. by 54 in. Then I took a sheet of $\frac{3}{8}$ in. rough plywood and cut 28 in. off it to make the 2 ends of a cold frame. The rest of the sheet was cut in 2 pieces, each 16 in. at one end and 32 in. at the other (see sketch). Then a 5 ft. length of 2 in. by 2 in. was nailed on the slant on each large piece, allowing the thickness of the storm window



below the edge. Also a piece of 1 in. x 4 in. was nailed at each end, $\frac{3}{8}$ in. from the edge. The ends were made from the smaller pieces of plywood, with a 1 in. by 4 in. nailed $\frac{3}{4}$ in. back from the edge.

With two hooks and eyes securing each corner, the cold frame can be unhooked and stored away when not in use.

The top was made of another piece of 30½ in. by 21 in. plywood. This has cleats on 3 sides and is hooked on the top to cover a portion of the cold frame, allowing the window to slide up underneath to give plants some air. The plywood section can be removed to permit air to circulate under the window. Another feature is to have a cleat on the under side of the window, so the window will go over the bottom of the frame and allow rain to run off. If your window is a different size, cut the end of the 4 ft. by 8 ft. plywood sheet to the same width. —F.H., Sask. ✓

Soldering Hint

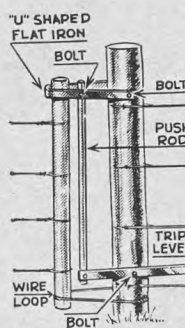
Your soldering iron tips will last three times as long without dressing with a file, if they're wiped on a water-dampened sponge, instead of a rag or other combustible material, which also poses a fire hazard. The sponge, being lint-free, prevents premature pitting.—H.M., Pa. ✓

Renovate Oilstone

Make a glazed, greasy surface on an oilstone as good as new by rubbing it with a cloth moistened with lighter fluid.—H.J., Pa. ✓

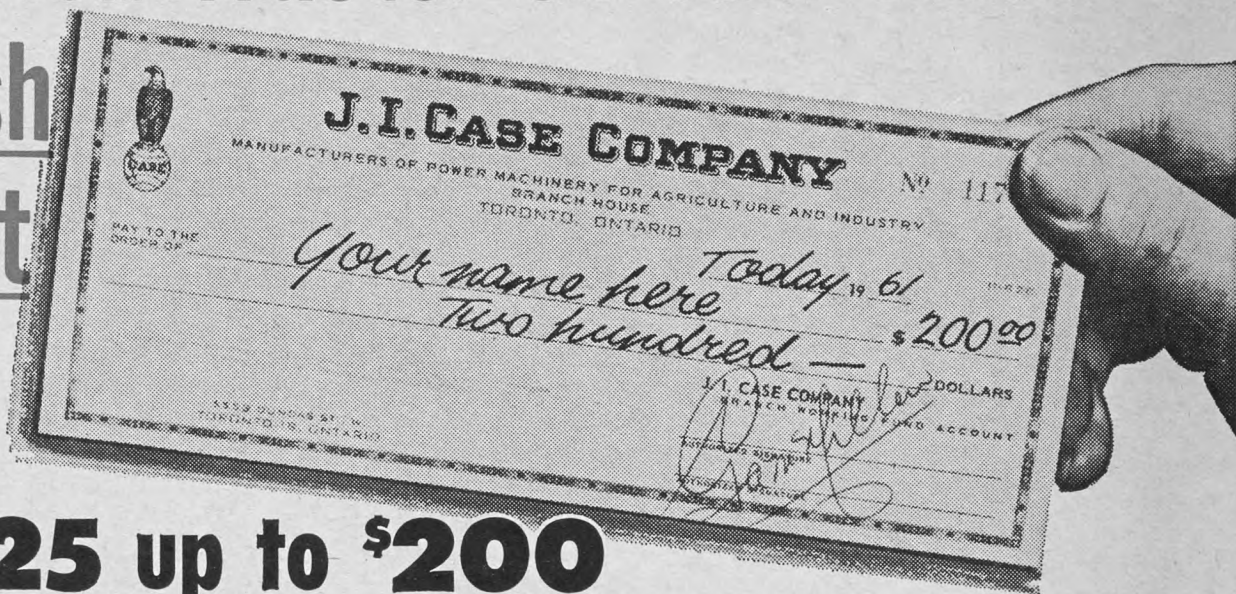
Frosty Digging

If you have to dig a ditch or trench in ground frozen 6" to 2' below the



YOU CASH IN BIG WHEN YOU TRADE IN NOW!

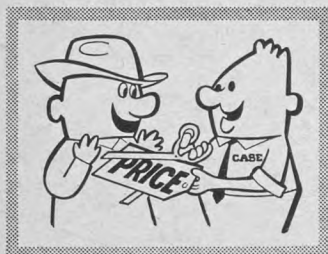
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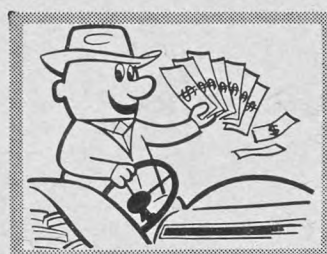
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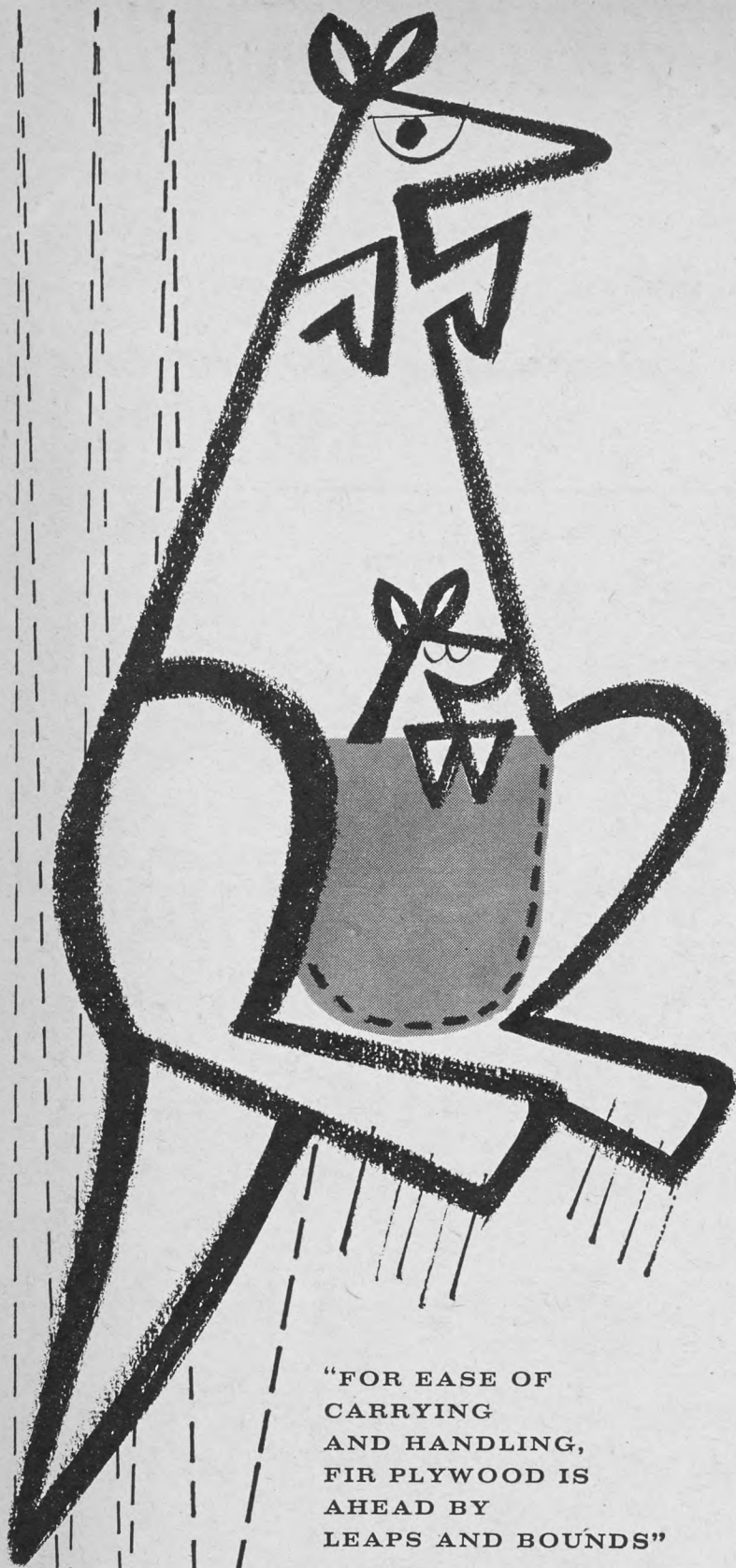
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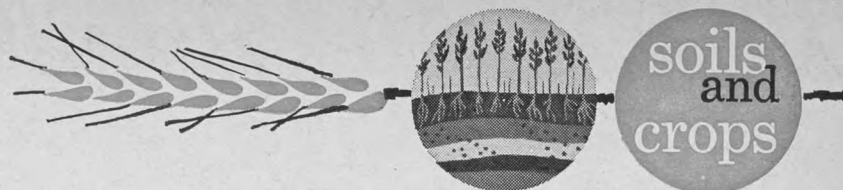


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Fall Rye In the Spring

L EON FONTAINE of St. Paul, Alta., seeds his fall rye in the spring along with a grain crop and thus saves himself one operation. Used for silage, the rye is sown with sweet clover and either oats, wheat or barley. A typical mixture would contain 1 bushel of Olli barley, 30 lb. of fall rye and 10 lb. of sweet clover. The grain is harvested in the fall, and the silage crop is ready the following July.

"Some years we lose a little forage from winterkill," said Leon, "but

width of a bale through the center of the stack. With loose hay, or bundles, construct the tunnel from scrap lumber and stack the hay around it.

- Put a suitable rodent bait in the rodent-run. Rats find lard irresistible, so mix a good rat poison with lard and place it in containers in the tunnel. Poisoned grain, liquid poison, or DDT in flat shallow containers can be used for mice.

- After placing poison in the tunnel, close the entrances securely to keep out children and farm animals.

- Check the rodent-run periodically, remove dead rodents, and replenish the poison.



[Guide photo]
Leon Fontaine on top of bunker silo, which is set into the side of a hill.

most of the time our silage crop runs 4 to 5 tons per acre."

The crop is ensiled in a large concrete bunker silo located on the side of a hill adjacent to the farm's feed yard. Beef cattle are wintered here and have access to the silage via a self-feeder.

Two samples of this silage analyzed at the University of Alberta showed a moisture content of 72.4 per cent, protein of 4 per cent (on a moisture-free basis, protein was 14.6 per cent) and a PH of 4.2. In the words of Dr. L. W. McElroy, Animal Science Dept. head, "Chemically, both samples of this silage are good. The protein content is high and the acidity almost ideal."

There's nothing much wrong with Leon Fontaine's two-in-one cropping system when it produces results like that.—C.V.F.

Rodent Control In Cereals for Hay

F OR those who cut cereals for hay, G. K. Harris of the Swift Current Experimental Farm offers these tips on storage:

- Provide a tunnel as a rodent-run at the bottom of the stack. With baled hay, simply leave a space the

More Stable Feed Production

S PRINKLER irrigation, tested at the Brandon Experimental Farm, Man., is economically feasible for stabilizing feed production, according to W. S. Ferguson. He suggests that farmers whose land is adjacent to permanent rivers, streams and lakes could make use of it.

Anyone who considers using sprinkler irrigation for this purpose should take note of the following:

1. About 20,000 cubic feet of water is needed per acre irrigated. Information on stream flows and the building of water storage is available from PFRA engineers.

2. The water should be tested before it is used. High concentrations of soluble salts may cause saline (alkali) soils.

3. Fields to be irrigated should be selected before equipment is bought, so that you have the most efficient combination of pump, pipes and sprinklers.

4. A farm without livestock, but having irrigable land, could produce feed for specialized livestock enterprises like dairies and feedlots. Many of these would welcome a guaranteed supply of high quality feed on contract.

Cattail and Bulrush

C HEMICALS are needed for effective control of cattails and bulrush. The Ontario Department of Agriculture reported last fall that two townships in Essex and Kent Counties found garlon and amino triazole did "a very good job."

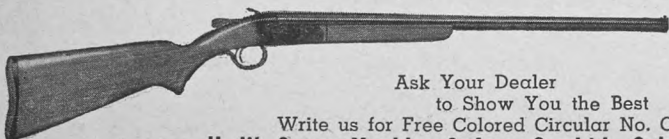
Garlon at 3 gallons per 100 gallons of water will cover an 8 ft. ditch bottom for about 1 mile. This runs to 10 cents per rod of ditch. Amino triazole at 5 to 10 lb. per 100 gallons of water will give control for \$13 to \$25 per mile of 8 ft. ditch.

But watch the treated areas closely for regrowth. As soon as any cattails or bulrushes come to life, spot spray them.

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Strips and Blades



[Guide photo]

Tom Schuitema of Pearce, Alta., was ready for drought. His regular soil management comprises strip cropping and the use of a blade cultivator on fallow to conserve trash. Here he is blading a fallow strip beside wheat.

Prospects for Native Grass

THE gravest problem facing stockmen of the southern Prairies is the prospect of poor pasture for 1962. J. B. Campbell of the Swift Current Experimental Farm estimates that by October 31 the native grasslands will have less than a 20 per cent carryover instead of the 45 per cent that is desirable. Lack of carryover will reduce the spring growth next year and may prolong feeding to a later date than usual.

This is particularly true if native and cultivated pasture go into winter with no soil moisture reserves. Conditions could change rapidly with heavy rainfall, which would relieve the stock watering situation and improve prospects for early spring grass. Ideally, there should be at least 2 feet of wet soil under the grass at freeze-up. If there's less than 1 foot of wet soil, stockmen can expect grazing capacity to be below average next spring.

Mr. Campbell suggests that stockmen use a post-hole auger to estimate the depth of soil moisture penetration just before freeze-up. Where less than 1 foot of wet soil occurs, plan to balance livestock numbers to a less-than-average supply of spring grass. V

Saving the Soil



[Guide photo]

Listing was used in an emergency by Herbert Wylie, of Coalhurst, Alta., to put a stop to the soil drifting.

THE DECREASING COST OF FERTILIZER

For many years, Prairie farmers have had the advantage of using high analysis fertilizers, which has enabled them to purchase their plant food requirements at a reasonable cost.

While many of the farmers' needs for operation of the farm have increased steadily, today's farmer in Western Canada can purchase his fertilizer requirements at 5%-6% less than in former years.

But is enough fertilizer being employed to keep pace with the removal of nutrients from the land by successive cropping? Not according to fertility specialists.

Even though fertilizer is being applied in increasing amounts, crops are still taking more from the soil than farmers are putting back in fertilizer, they report.

NORTHWEST FERTILIZER BULLETIN

Published by Northwest Nitro-Chemicals Ltd. in the interests of more profitable farm operation through increased fertility.

DROUGHT - does it cost you Fertilizer dollars?

"FERTILIZER OR NO FERTILIZER, I CAN'T GROW A CROP WITHOUT MOISTURE. TELL ME, ARE THE DOLLARS I SPENT ON FERTILIZER THIS YEAR A TOTAL LOSS?"

Northwest Fertilizer agents and representatives were not surprised to hear this question put to them by many farmers. Fortunately, the answer is that dollars invested in fertilizer need not be considered part of the overall drought loss, though it is natural for farmers to show concern.

Dry weather after you have fertilized is no reason to consider the fertilizer wasted. Plant nutrients in the soil are never wasted! They are ready for use when moisture is again available — either during the year in which you apply Northwest Fertilizer or in the following year.

In fact, the indication is that areas subject to drought are the areas where fertilizer is most important. Farmers who have built fertility over a period of time have reported increased crop resistance to drought.

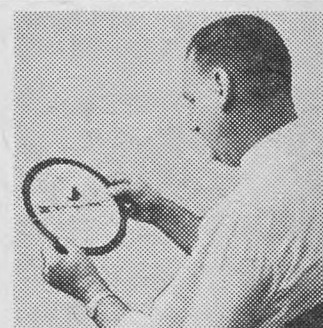
They attribute this to various factors. One is better shading provided by improved top growth, so that moisture evaporation is reduced. Another is more extensive rooting, giving crops a chance to draw deeper subsoil moisture.



An increased supply of organic matter in the soil — improving the entry and retention of moisture — is another reason for continued fertilizer use in low rainfall areas.

Drought is hard on the farmer and on the whole economy. But drought does not cost you fertilizer dollars! Northwest Fertilizer does not increase the damage caused by drought-parched soil, but it does play an important part in combatting drought damage.

Stored up in the soil during a drought year, it paves the way to profit when moisture becomes available.



WHICH Fertilizer?

"Dial" the answer with this handy Northwest Fertilizer Selector.

Each of the outstanding fertilizers in the Northwest line is balanced and blended to do a particular job and do it effectively. Selecting the right one is important, and this handy dial-selector is your guide to the correct analysis for major crops in the various prairie soil zones. Ask your Northwest Fertilizer Agent for your free selector — see at a glance the fertilizer recommended for your crop and soil needs!

Fall or Spring?

The right time to apply fertilizer is a question that is often raised, and the answer will be found in the crop you wish to fertilize and the fertilizer you use.

Phosphate Fertilizers for grain crops are best applied at seeding time, thereby giving seedlings a chance to make full use of phosphates before these combine with other soil minerals.

For the same reason early spring is considered to be the ideal time to apply phosphate fertilizer for hay and pasture.

In the case of nitrogen fertilizers for grains grown on stubble, or for hay or pasture crops, fertilizer may be applied in the fall or spring; it is simply a question of the farmer's convenience.

Similarly, fertilizers supplying sulphur for legume crops may be applied in either fall or spring.

TWO KINDS OF NITROGEN IN NORTHWEST FERTILIZERS

Nitrogen has been very properly called a "key nutrient". Over 50 lbs. of it are needed to produce 30 bushels of wheat, and about 36 lbs. of this nitrogen are removed with the crop.

The remaining 14 lbs. or so can be returned to the soil in straw but are not available to crops until this has decomposed.

Soil micro-organisms which break down stubble and other old plant residues need nitrogen to function, and when the supply is short they compete for it with growing crops.

All Northwest Fertilizers contain nitrogen in varying amounts, depending on the crop and soil

needs. Three of these fine fertilizers contain it in not one but two forms — the nitrate form and the ammonia form.*

Each form has its purpose. The nitrate nitrogen is available for immediate use by plants for rapid early growth. Ammonia nitrogen is a "reserve" — as the soil warms up bacterial action converts it into nitrate nitrogen to ensure strong, continued development of growing plants.

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For more information and a handy work-sheet to help you figure your own savings, mail the coupon or see your Gehl dealer.

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SOILS AND CROPS

Tillage and Trash Cover

THE more trash there is on the soil surface, the greater the protection against soil drifting. D. T. Anderson of the Lethbridge Research Station reports a series of field tests with tillage machines to conserve surface trash, and makes the following points:

- The wide-blade cultivator and the rod weeder have very similar characteristics. A tillage sequence using the wide-blade cultivator alone, or in combination with the rod weeder provides maximum trash conservation.

- A general pattern of trash reduction with the wide-blade cultivator is 15, 10 and 5 per cent, or less, of the original cover for the first, second, third and subsequent operations.

- If used for two operations following primary tillage with a disc implement, the wide-blade cultivator will return 11 per cent and the rod weeder 14 per cent of the original cover to the surface. This is an important characteristic of these machines.

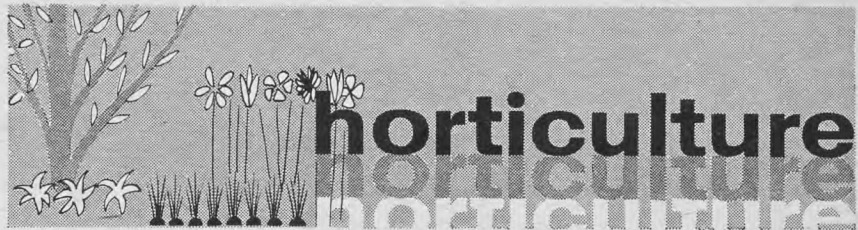
- Conservation of trash by the heavy-duty cultivator is strongly in-

fluenced by the shovel pitch adjustment, and by failure of the shovels to scour in moist soil. Trials showed the heavy-duty cultivator reduced surface trash by an average of 30 to 50 per cent in primary tillage, and an additional 5 to 20 per cent in second-stroke work. Trash conservation values almost equal to those provided by the wide-blade cultivator can be achieved only by careful use of the heavy-duty cultivator.

- The treader can be used behind a wide-blade cultivator to break down long stubble, but almost twice as much trash will be buried by this combination as by the cultivator alone.

- Results with the one-way disc, one-way flexible disc-harrow, and tandem disc harrow are very similar. Generally, they reduce surface cover by about 50 per cent with each operation at 3 to 4 in. depth. Continued use of a disc implement in a sequence of operations will bury protective cover rapidly.

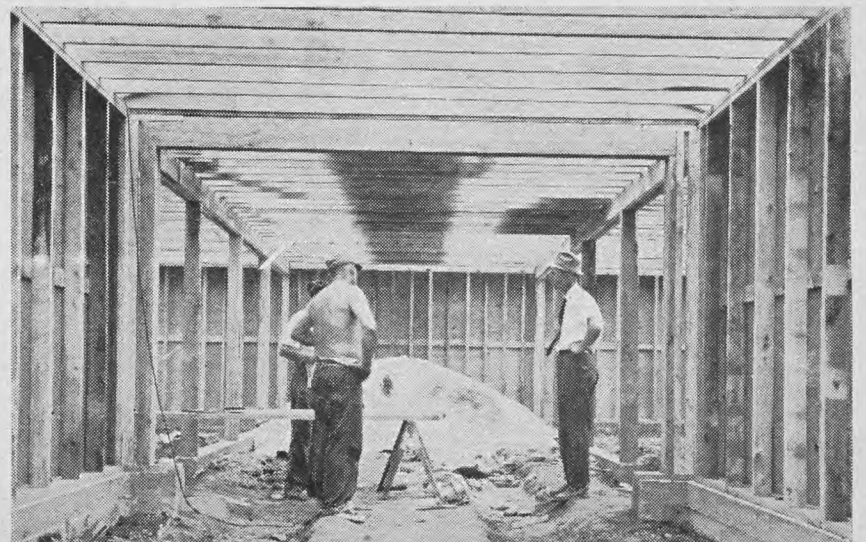
- Shallow tillage (3 to 4 in.) with a disc implement conserves more trash than deep tillage (5 to 6 in.). Very shallow work can break down long-strawed stubble without burying trash excessively. But trash conservation during primary tillage with the one-way disc is directly related to the weight of the original cover. V



Bright Future For Potato Grower

A NEW Canadian is establishing a new market for local produce in the Fort Frances district of northwestern Ontario. Charlie Byma came from the Netherlands only 8 years ago, and started by growing potatoes on 1 acre, while he did odd jobs in the neighborhood. Then he tried 2 acres, then 3, and this year he has 30 acres, a certain market for them in Fort Frances, and a new building for storage.

Using plans supplied by the Canadian Farm Buildings Service, Charlie and a local carpenter put up the new storage this summer. It consists of a main section for 3 bins with a capacity of 8,000 bushels, and a small annex with a door at each end. When a truck drives in for loading, only one door is opened at a time, so the temperature of the bins is not affected. Temperature is being held at 38°, with the aid of a vent



View of interior through annex, which serves as loading and working area.

HORTICULTURE



Plywood building is designed to store 8,000 bushels in 1,600 square feet.

and fan at one end. He may use a heater in winter.

The walls have plywood on the outside, then a layer of shavings, a vapor barrier, and an interior wall of plywood. The studs are set alternately against the outside and inside walls, so that there is a clear space between them and the insulation is continuous from end to end. The roof is of aluminum, with an air pocket between it and the plywood



Charlie Byma (r.) and helper figure out next stage of building project.

ceiling over the bins. This space under the roof might be used for storing other vegetables, such as onions, if he decides to extend into other types of produce.

Meanwhile, potatoes keep Charlie Byma busy. His 30 acres are mainly Pontiac and Cherokee, and if the yield goes as high as 300 bushels per acre, he would have a crop of 9,000 bushels. He sells about 2,000 bushels of earlies, and his storage space is ample for the remainder.

Charlie's main customers are stores and restaurants in Fort Frances. Less than one-fifth of the potatoes needed are grown locally, and the rest come in from Manitoba and the United States. So market prospects are excellent for the local product.

Basing his plans on this optimistic future, Charlie has outgrown his old earth-covered storage in favor of a modern structure, giving him 1,600 square feet of space, which can be filled comfortably to a height of 7 feet.—R.C.

Fall Care For Raspberries

RASPERRY plantations can be pruned in the fall to relieve the pressure of work in the spring. The Alberta Department of Agriculture points out that raspberry canes die

after bearing fruit in their second season. Remove the dead canes and burn them to prevent spread of disease. Thinning of new canes to prevent bushes from becoming too thick can wait until next spring.

Fall is a good time to put in supports for raspberry canes. Place fence posts down the center of the row, with 15-gauge wire running down each side at a height of 2 or 3 feet. Cross-arms can be nailed to the posts if the wires need to be further apart.

In most districts of Alberta, the tips of raspberry canes have to be covered to survive a cold winter. The easiest way is for one man to push the canes over with a fork until the tips touch the ground, while

another shovels soil onto them to keep them down. Later, a shallow layer of soil can be plowed over the tips if there are signs of a severe winter. In areas where snow cover is light, the whole plant should be covered with 3 or 4 in. of soil. Bend the canes along the row and plow over them.

Still Time For Peach Spray

SPRAYING peach trees for leaf curl has advantages after the leaves have dropped, according to Prof. C. B. Kelly of the Ontario Agricultural College. There's often more time for a thorough job in the fall. The ground is usually dry and firm at that time, too.

Professor Kelly recommends ferbam, bordeaux, or one of the dinitros for fall sprays. Pick a day when the spray will dry quickly and the temperature is above freezing. Finish spraying each tree before going to the next, or spray a whole row from one side and then the other.

Lime sulphur and oil sprays are not recommended for the fall. If the peach orchard is due for an oil spray, combine ferbam with oil in a dormant spring spray and don't spray for leaf curl this fall.

Don't forget to drain the pump and tank properly each night.



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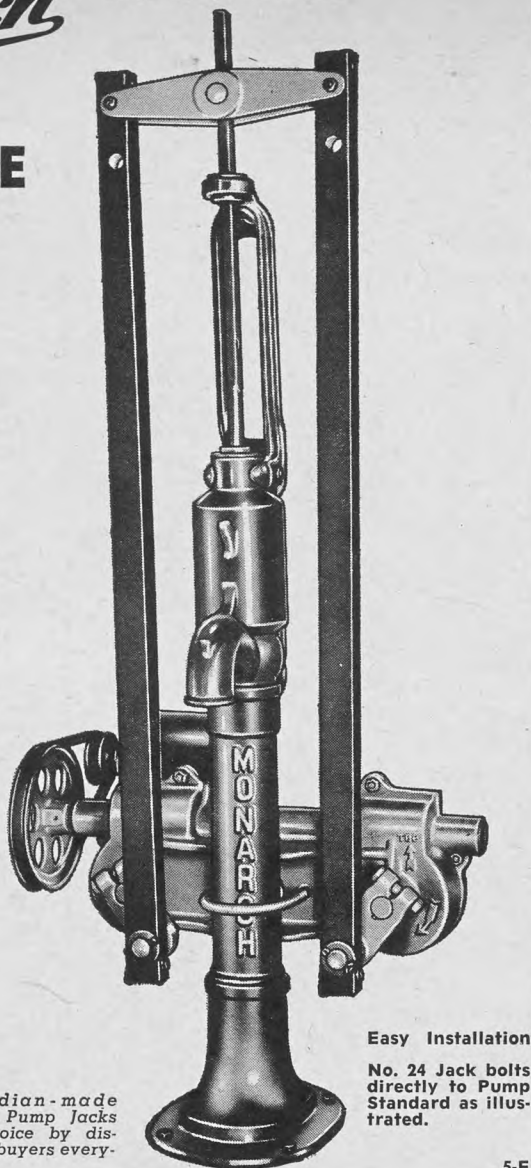
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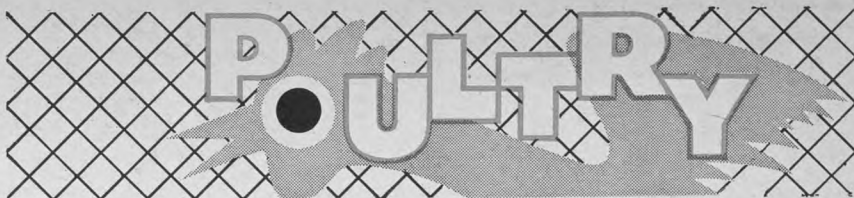
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"Old at 40, 50, 60?" Man, Get Wise! Pep Up

Thousands are peppy at 70! So, if you feel weak, low in energy, "old" at 40, 50 or 60, quit blaming it on age. If you want to feel younger, try Ostrex Tonic Tablets at once. Also for debility due just to rundown body's lack of iron, the "below-par" feelings you may call "being old". Puts pep in both sexes. Try Ostrex to feel peppy, years younger. 3-day "get-acquainted" size only 69¢. At all druggists.



Reducing Keel Cysts

IF poultry have breast blisters (keel cysts) they cannot be graded either special or grade A under Canadian regulations for dressed poultry. Small cysts that are not discolored are allowed in B and C grades, but large discolored cysts can place an otherwise good carcass in "no grade."

Dr. W. J. Rae of the University of Saskatchewan says the reasons for these abnormal growths on the breast are not fully understood. Male chickens are more likely to develop them than pullets are. The cysts reach maximum size usually at 16 to 20 weeks, and tend to reduce as maturity is reached. The cysts occur in loose connective tissue between the skin and the keel bone.

There is some evidence that keel cysts can be inherited. Breeds and strains that are deep-bodied usually have more cysts than those with full, rounded bodies. Feather coverage is another factor, and if the skin is exposed, the incidence of cysts increases.

Here are some points that Dr. Rae believes are worth considering:

- Early feathering strains should be selected and brooded to promote good feather growth—too much heat in the brooder delays development of feathers.

- Tests showed 50 per cent more cysts on male birds with 1 sq. ft. of floor space per bird, compared with 1.2 sq. ft. per bird.

- The rougher the litter, the more frequent the incidence of cysts. When cockerels were raised on wire in battery brooders beyond 4 to 6 weeks, almost 100 per cent of birds of some strains had keel cysts up to the age of 10 weeks.

- In tests with various types of feeders, the percentage of cysts, particularly in males, was significantly greater if birds rubbed their breasts along rough edges of feeders as they reached in for feed.

Back Up The Egg's Defenses

THE egg has several defenses against spoilage. The shell and materials that are in or next to the shell are the first line of defense against micro-organisms. If bacteria manage to pass through these screens, the albumen is slightly alkaline and can restrict the growth of most invaders. Finally, the layer of albumen immediately surrounding the yolk contains lysozyme, which can disarm a wide variety of bacteria.

But in spite of all this, says Prof. G. C. Hodgson of the University of Manitoba, some organisms may survive and multiply within the egg and make it uneatable. You can do a

lot to discourage this by providing an environment with a low bacteria count and which retards the growth of micro-organisms.

Bacteria need warmth, moisture, food and time. So you can reduce the chances of eggs spoiling if you cool them to 50° immediately after they are laid, see that the shell surface is dry, and the shell is clean, and market them at least twice a week.

If eggs need washing, do it correctly. When an immersion machine is used, wash water (110°) should be changed frequently, and at least every 5 baskets. In the automatic brush machine, water supplied to the brushes should be about 160°, and the washing period limited to not more than 5 minutes. A detergent-sanitizer or egg cleaning compound in the water helps to reduce bacteria.

Never let eggs cool even a few degrees while immersed in water; never clean them by rubbing with a damp, dirty cloth; never case or carton warm eggs; never wash badly soiled eggs together with the slightly dirty ones; and never fail to clean the egg washing equipment after each day's use, Prof. Hodgson advises.

Don't Bruise The Broilers

FROM 70 to 90 per cent of the bruises seen after broilers have been dressed are less than 14 hours old. This means that most of the loss is caused during catching.

Prof. John Walker of the Ontario Agricultural College suggests that you remove as much equipment as possible from the pen before you catch the birds. Catching at night with the aid of blue lights also helps to reduce bruising. Pen off 200 to 300 birds at a time, carry them by the shank only, lift and place them in the coop gently. Don't throw coops containing birds onto the truck. Professor Walker says that work is being done on a sodium pentobarbital drug which will knock out birds before they are caught.



"I'll bite . . . what was I supposed to do if it started raining while you were in town?"

I WAS JUST FIGURING...

by
Cy Watkins



FEEDING BEEF? STOCK COWS?

The days are long gone when a man, who has his money in beef, can afford to let nature take its course with his herd. Nowadays, a man has to be as much concerned with good nutrition as he is with good breeding and management. That's because no matter how good the breeding, an animal just can't do well if it's short-changed on essential nutrients . . . the vitamins and minerals.

For example, I'm thinking of stock cows that'll abort or drop weak calves just because they won't get the Vitamin A they need this winter. Chances are they'll go into the winter with a Vitamin A deficiency because they were on dry pasture. And then it'll get much worse because the winter ration won't supply it either. Too bad.

Or, there's the beef that'll waste huge amounts of feed this winter because they're short of vitamins. And there're those that'll suffer serious set-backs and poor health when bad weather stress hits, for the same reason.

Y'know, nature only cares about the survival of the species, not about your profits . . . and I think it's true, most herds will survive without special vitamin-mineral fortification, if that's all you want. But if you want your herd to come booming thru the winter in good shape . . . that's a different story. Then you should remember the vital importance of MINERAL-VITAMIN fortification.

If you want good, healthy calves from your stock cows . . . if you want fast, low-cost gains on beef . . . if you want to head off herd health troubles (respiratory diseases, etc.) . . . then, by all means, supply the necessary minerals and vitamins cattle must have. The best way to be sure is to fortify your ration with Watkins minerals and vitamins.

For normal, nutritional fortification, Watkins recommends two products . . . Watkins MINERAL FEED for Dairy and Beef Cattle, Horses and Sheep to supply the necessary minerals . . . and Watkins VITAMIN SUPPLEMENT for Livestock and Poultry to supply guaranteed levels of the essential vitamins. Or, in cases where debilities exist, you can use Watkins M-V SPECIAL for Stock, which supplies both the minerals and vitamins in one product.

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WHAT'S NEW

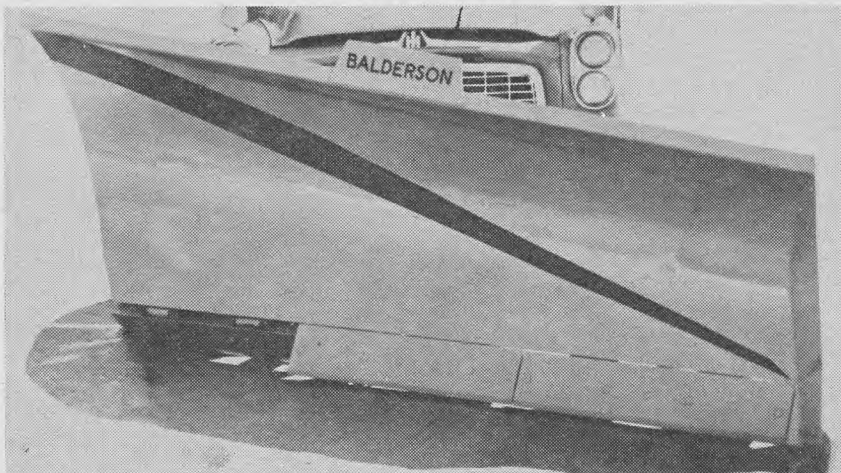


Auger Box

This 70-bushel auger box is of galvanized steel, with 1-piece sides set on a 1-piece welded channel frame. Offset spindle gives additional road clearance. Discharge auger can be moved from side to side, and the spout swivels 360 degrees. Accessories include PTO shaft, screw-type tongue jack, and kit for conversion to a mixer unit. (Snow Company)

(349) ✓

Trip-Edge Plow



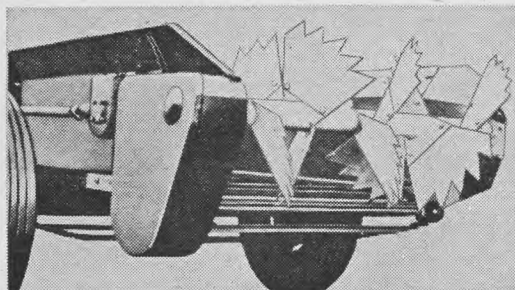
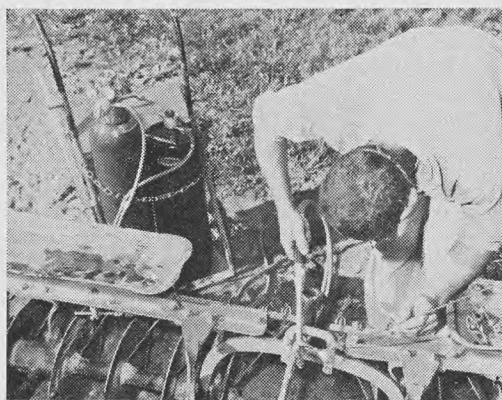
Automatic trip-edge snow plow has spring loading which enables the cutting edge to ride over any hidden obstruction without damage or strain. Only the edge trips, swinging back and under the blade. This new type has been added to a line of plows for trucks and Caterpillar wheel loaders. (Balderson Inc.)

(350) ✓

Portable Welder

Here is a new welding and cutting outfit to be added to the Prest-O-Lite series. As can be seen in the picture, the outfit is portable. With cylinders on a wheeled carrier, the equipment can be taken to the job, such as repairing a disc implement in the field. (Linde Air Products Co.)

(351) ✓



Sawtooth Paddles

A dozen sawtooth paddles give this beater-spreader extra shredding action, especially in frozen or packed manure. A hardening process provides strong paddles and keeps cutting edges sharper. Four apron speeds and clean-out are controlled from tractor seat. (New Holland Co.)

(352) ✓

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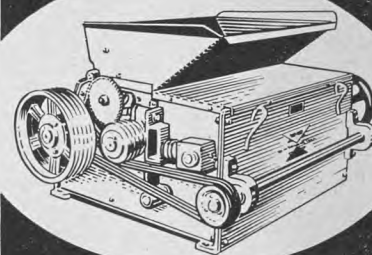
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For further information about any item mentioned in "What's New," write to WHAT'S NEW Department, The Country Guide, 1760 Ellice Ave., Winnipeg 21, Man., giving the key number shown at the end of each item, as—(17).

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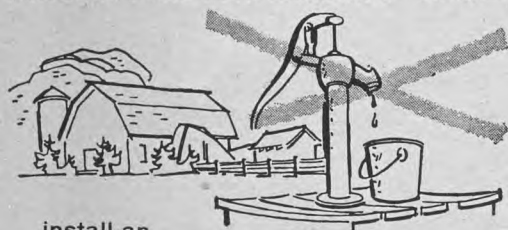
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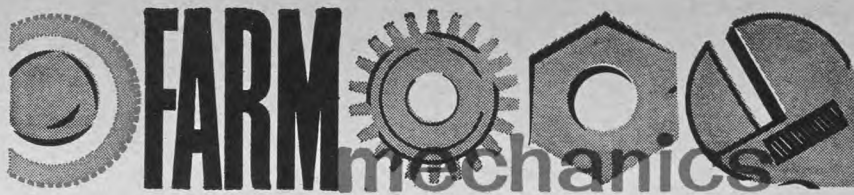
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Roller Mill Setting Needs Care

WHEN using a roller mill to process feed for livestock, you need to know the most desirable type of feed and be able to identify the correct quality of material passed through the roller.

The Saskatchewan Department of Agriculture says that grains put through the roller for feeding cattle are crushed sufficiently and are most palatable when the seed coat of the grain kernel is broken, and the kernel is cracked. At this stage, some grain, such as oats, will appear at a casual glance to have passed through the roller without much effect. Close examination will show whether or not the processing is effective. In some cases, there's a tendency to overprocess some grains to the point where each kernel is squashed severely by the roller.

If grain is mixed in the hopper of the rolling mill, remember to set the machine for processing the smallest grain. Set the mill to crack the smallest grain only slightly, and generally this will avoid overprocessing the larger kernels. Grains with low moisture content are also in danger of overprocessing and shattering if the setting is incorrect.

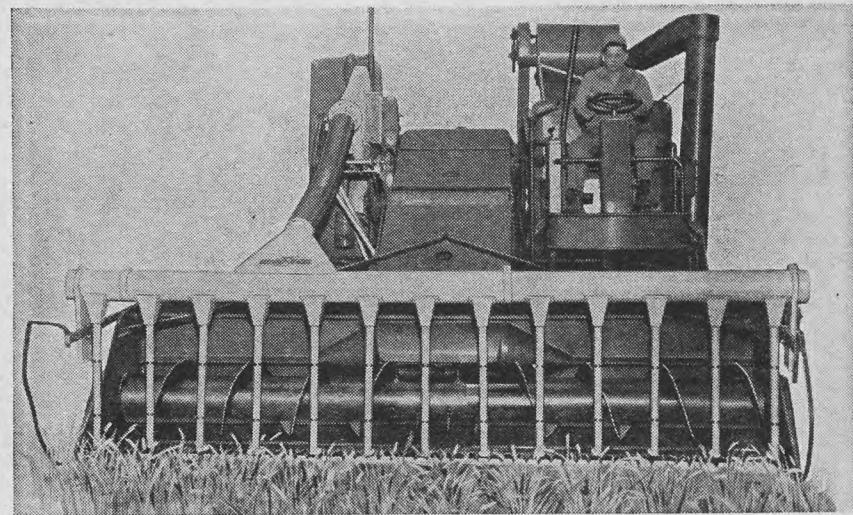
It's not only a question of reducing the quality of feed by overprocessing, but also the consumption of power is increased and the capacity is severely reduced. Young calves and weanling pigs need a higher degree of processing for their feed, and there may be other special cases, but don't lump all feed together. Individual types of grain can be processed separately to obtain the correct size of processed feed.

The trouble is worth it. Saskatchewan's Animal Industry Branch estimates that animals on processed feed receive 20 per cent more nutrition from it than they would from whole grains. V

No Home for Rats

IT'S a good idea to get rid of rats before winter. Prof. R. H. Ozburn of the Ontario Agricultural College, suggests destroying rubbish piles, such as old cartons, boxes and old lumber that could provide homes for rats. Lumber should be piled away from livestock feeding areas, and scrap metal should be on stands at least 5 or 6 in. off the ground. Unless nests and breeding places are destroyed, no other rat control methods can succeed. V

Harvesting Short Crops



Air is blown through headpipe, then down small vertical pipe: in front of cutter bar. The air blast forces grain into the cutter bar and the combine.

DROUGHT conditions in the West have focused new attention on the "Wind-Reel," an attachment developed to replace standard blade reels on combines for harvesting rape and mustard seed crops. Invented by a Montana machinery dealer, it was tested at Montana State College. The device can be adapted to any make of combine. This year, many farmers in droughty sectors have found that the "Wind-Reel" does an exceptionally good job in short stemmed crops of wheat, barley and flax.

This is not a new development. One of the first sold in Canada was bought by Deral Graham of Warner,

Alta., in 1956. Using it in a short crop of Compana barley that year, Mr. Graham reports it saved him about 10 bushels per acre.

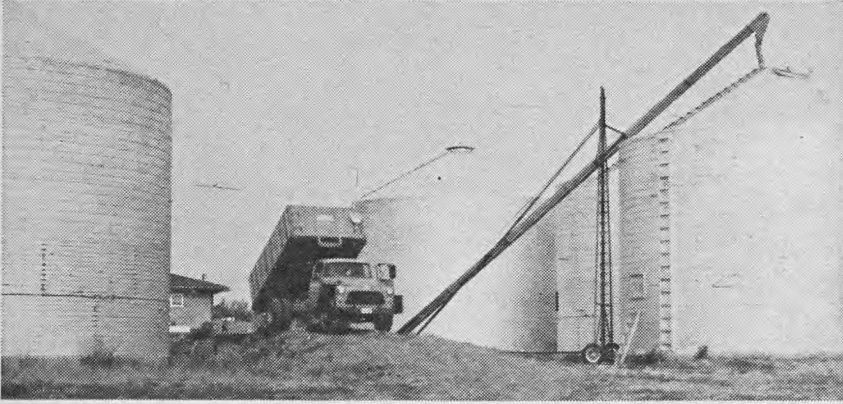
The machine is driven by a belt attached to the combine's beater shaft. In place of blades, this reel has a series of air jets which blow a current of air across the top of a combine's sickle, drawing grain onto the cutter bar. It's said to attain a force equal to a 90 m.p.h. wind.

Dealers report that it requires from three to four extra h.p. to drive the reel, but some farmers think it needs closer to 10 h.p. to get the best results. The combine should be equal to the extra load.—C.V.F. V



FARM MECHANICS

Mechanized Grain Handling



Granaries are grouped around pit so auger can reach top of each granary.

GRAIN handling is an art at the Waker Bros. farm near Swift Current, Sask. Storage consists of 6 plywood granaries, placed in 2 curving rows of 3 apiece. In the center of this arrangement, the Wakers have built a concrete pit with an overhead driving ramp.

At harvest time, truckloads of grain from the busy combines are driven up the ramp and dumped into

small auger to be run into the granary's center. This pulls the grain out into a small concrete sump or basin, where a larger auger can elevate it into a waiting truck.

Each granary is made of 5/16" plywood sheets, reinforced every 8" by encircling wire cables. They are 20' high, 30' in diameter and set firmly on a concrete base. The granaries have a capacity of about 12,000 bushels each.—C.V.F. ✓

Spark Trouble

WHEN the starter turns over but the tractor won't start, and you find there's a weak spark or none at all at the spark plugs, make this quick check to find whether the trouble is in the secondary or primary systems.

Remove the coil (center) high tension lead from the distributor cap tower, hold it about 3/16" from the cylinder head, and observe the spark as the engine turns over.

If the spark's good, the trouble is likely to be in the distributor cap, rotor, or spark plug cables. If the spark's weak, or non-existent, the trouble is probably in the primary circuit, or in the cable between the distributor cap and coil, or in the coil itself. ✓

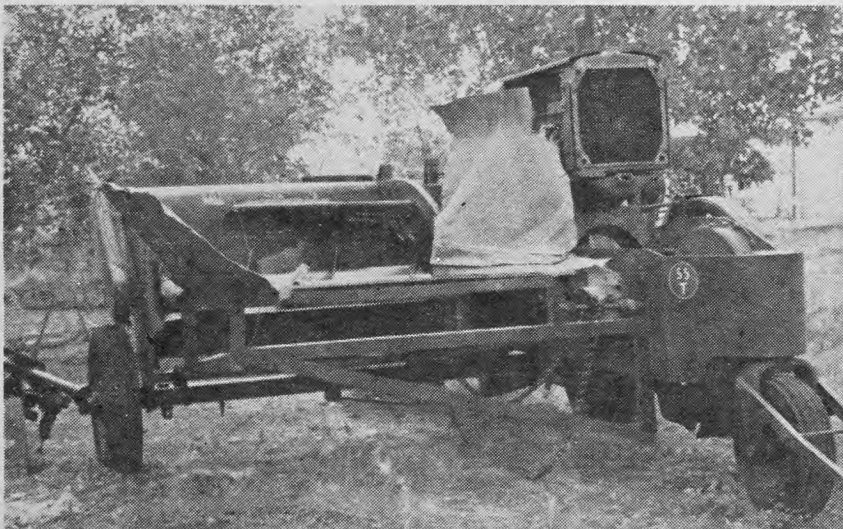


Truck unloading into pit. Pit is fed by 2 trucks hauling from 3 combines.

the pit. From here, an auger can lift the grain to the top of each granary.

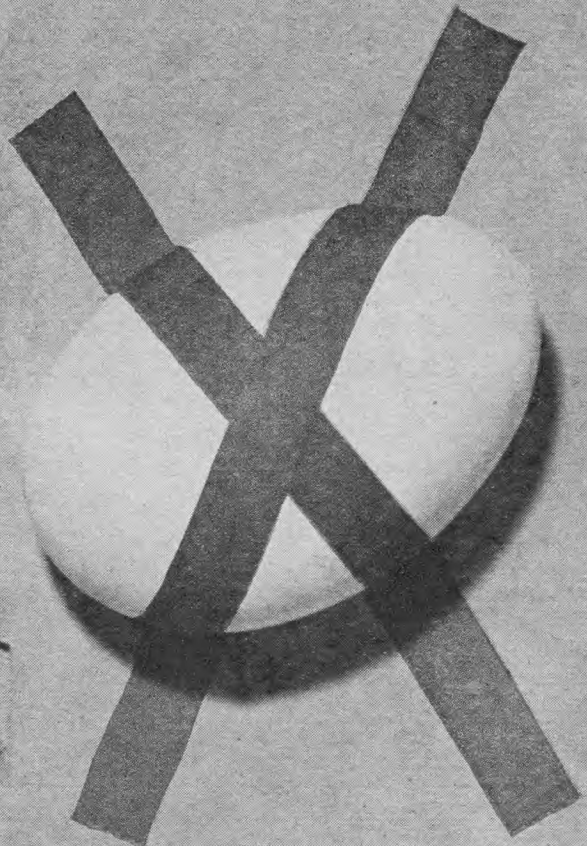
For unloading, a tube placed in the base of each structure enables a

Baler Behind Combine



This baler has been adapted by dairyman Henry Holtmann of Rosser, Man., for pulling behind his combine. The feed was altered so straw is dumped onto a canvas and moved into the baler. Fine if the going's not too wet, he says. ✓

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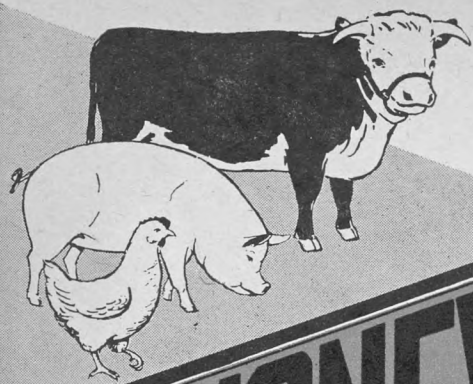
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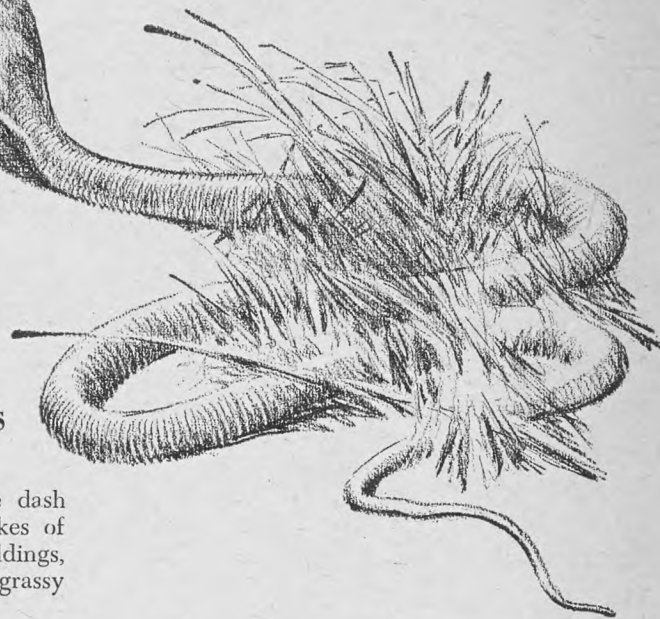
KING COBRA

by NORAH BURKE



The hamadryad found a place to hide.

Illustrated by
CLARENCE TILLENIUS



SUDDENLY hullabaloo broke out in the village. Men yelled, and banged with sticks, lights bobbed, dogs jumped into a pandemonium of barking.

The great cobra who was in the act of gliding round one of the little mud houses, checked and raised himself. What was happening over there in front of him? He looked round for his wife, to whom he was monogamously married, but she was nowhere to be seen. Where could she be? They always kept together.

The hood just behind his head half-opened on its umbrella-ribs, trembled, poised, ready to spread into full threat if need be — if he chose to raise five feet of his sixteen-foot body on the steel-wire backbone ready to strike; and he was prepared to attack unprovoked if need be, using all his speed and fierceness.

For the moment he froze, but listening with eyes and nose and with the forked tongue that played delicately to and fro all the time and which, through nerves unknown to other creatures, told him more than any other sense.

Even in twilight the large scales of the King Cobra had a dry shine; and the ivory hoops showed, and the brown and the honey-color gathering to red-hot orange at the throat.

He looked round again for his mate. Anxiously.

A picture formed in his mind, of their lair away in the wild grassland, and he could imagine her sliding into it. Perhaps, disliking all this noise and commotion as much as he did, she had slipped off home instead?

Although the hamadryad had been prospecting for food, it did not matter to him if he ate now or next week. He decided to retreat from the village for the present.

Avoiding the hurting shale of a dried river bed that lay between him and home, and crossing the gully by a fallen tree trunk instead, he was soon in grass jungle again. Down known tracks and tunnels through the matted blades he went, past hyena and porcupine burrows, to the place where he and his mate lived.

Here it was, an old goa lizard's hole. Anyone passing could have told that this was an inhabited earth. Even without the marks in the dust outside. No spiderweb crossed it. It was used. Last year the hamadryad and his mate had turned out and killed the goa. That great slow historic reptile, died easily, and rolled over, a bag of prehistoric reptile, all loose inside his scaly skin that was covered with gray ticks; and the King Cobra ate him, ticks and all, and then they took over his home.

This was a comfortable dry hole in a slight rise of land topped by a white-ant hill. During the monsoon when the river rose and the rain never stopped, all this cracked earth turned into a jheel inhabited by water fowl and by the elegant sarus

cranes of the pearl-gray plumage and the dash of scarlet on their heads. But all the snakes of the district, guided by the white-ant buildings, remained dry and cosy above the reflecting grassy waters.

It was a good place to live. Plenty of frogs in the water, and of rats and mice in the village, assured the presence of plenty of snakes. The rare hamadryads, deadly poisonous, who killed man if he crossed them, nevertheless fed almost exclusively on these other snakes, so saving life as well as taking it.

The King Cobra flowed into his home, down in under the old root that was polished by their constant passage to and fro, and over the dry swept earth, long worked clean of dust, and round and in and down to the very bottom where there was a place rubbed for the two of them.

There was no one there.

He curled up to wait for her.

The coils of his body sloped down upon each other and relaxed in mixed loops, his breathing slowed.

TIME meant nothing to him. He, who could go months without food — who could lie motionless for days twisted in trees or under stones — whose nerves could live on to jerk the body long after it was dead, did not always notice night and day, even. Certainly no other mark of time. In his life, there was dry season and time of water, there was frost and mist and sun-heat, dark and sunlight. Coming and going, unremarked.

But now, after a while, there came a pinkness even down here, and he knew it was day again.

His mate had not returned.



Suddenly he struck out with all his might.

He was now really disturbed. They kept together all the year, though more so at those times when they were jointly responsible for their brood of new tiny hamadryads, rare and precious, who bit their way out of egg-skin into life, and needed protection to begin with, demanding from the cold blood and the reptile hearts of their parents — love — the same as other babies do. Receiving it, too.

All these things went drifting through the King Cobra's mind, like the wobbling vanishing images in water, as he lay there staring with his lidless eyes that never closed in sleep or death, and waited for his mate to whom he was married for life.

She did not appear.

He partly uncurled and stretched up the top part of him into the throat of their home, from whence he could look out into the world.

It was a dazzle of blinding sunlight and heat. Hot air of the outside world settled round his head, while his tail went down into the coolness of the earth as into a pool.

ALL day long the King Cobra waited, and his anxiety sharpened. So when evening came, he issued forth to find out what had happened to her.

First he went down to a stagnant pool he knew, where there were stale rainbows on the water, and turtles living in the mud. The place was deafening with frogs.

With the most graceful movement of neck and head, he bent and drank the warm mauve and yellow pool.

At his touch on the water, all the frogs who had been floating with eyes and nostrils bulged above the surface and croaking madly, sank immediately and there was silence. Ripples went ringing away from his nose over the colored water.

The hamadryad turned toward the village.

He was just in time to see the tip of the tail of a small common cobra slick into the grass. Instinct spoke for a moment louder than anxiety about his wife and he was after it in a flash, all of him electrified to the chase.

The small cobra sped away as fast as he could,

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but when he knew he could not go fast enough, he turned to fight.

The King Cobra struck.

His action was too fast to see. Next moment he had the other snake in his teeth, and from his fangs death was injected into his victim's body to act immediately upon the nervous system, exactly as it did upon any other creature. He felt the poison flow and finish, and he held the other dangerous poisonous snake fast while it died. It banged to and fro on the ground, trying to bite back, then rapidly weakening, twitching to a standstill. It was over.

The hamadryad devoured his prey, beginning at the head and feeling it pass slowly in the long swallow, inch by inch into his gullet and easing down into his stomach where all the little cobra's poison and indeed his own too could be safely digested along with the rest, though even the hamadryad could not have survived an injection into the blood-stream.

He rested. It was pleasant to feel full, and he had enjoyed his tender freshly killed meal.

BUT now thought moved again in him and remembrance. Normally he might have rested days after feeding; but this time, when he was comfortable round his meal, he continued his journey to the village.

Soon the ground beneath him felt different, padded into paths, and the wind brought gusts of manure-smoke, the smell of men, dogs, marigolds, buffalo milk and butter.

The village lay near now, he could see the cluster of huts round a big tree. It was more lighted than usual, but unnaturally quiet.

Had this been a village whose religion counted all snakes sacred, he would no doubt have been allowed — and indeed his wife also yesterday — to pass unmolested. But it was not such a village, and he was expected. They knew he would search for her.

He oozed forward, each curve of his body copying the one in front, and soon he was under a mud wall.

All at once, over there in the clearing, upon earth pudged smooth by hundreds of bare feet over the years, he caught sight of his wife.

He sent out excited signals to her. She did not reply.

Then he saw that though she was curled up there to look natural, her head had been flattened by a stone.

Shock stopped him dead, and suddenly he looped back on himself to slip away.

There was a horrible feeling everywhere Horrible.

Travel could rid him of it? He would get away, never come here again, never go back to their home in the old goa's earth.

But he was seen. "There! There!"

Bearded men leaped shouting from the shadows. A rock smacked the earth by his head. A round stone, slung from some healthy young hand, hit his neck. Any other snake would have died under the blow, but the hamadryad whipped round and came like lightning for the nearest man.

They beat him off with their sticks, and he felt these lathis fall here and there on his long body — thud —

crack — bang — in a rain of blows to beat him to death. Near the tail, one of them broke the chain of vertebrae, and pain savaged him.

Under the storm of blows, he reeled back, hissing and striking.

They were all round him as he fought for his life.

He had recently fed, he was not so quick as usual, with the discomfort of that whole snake inside him. He had recently emptied his poison sacs and he could feel impotence. He was damaged by stick and stone. He was at bay.

MAD light from torch and fire leaped upon the desperate men closing in on him. Beyond, children screamed in the huts, and dogs with eyes like crimson glass struggled to free themselves of their strings.

But those who fight get arms. The struggle brought new poison coursing into the hamadryad's teeth to help him. Like Samson, he felt his power return. Suddenly he struck with all his might.

His fangs caught a clean brown limb and bit and shot their poison into the bloodstream.

The whole crowd, as if controlled by one nerve, gasped and shrank back, snatched the victim away, drew knives to cut out the wound, and ran for a snakestone.

The hamadryad saw an opening and, wounded though he was, he flashed through it and was lost. The safety of darkness closed over him.

He hurried off as fast as he could. Away and away from all the pain of every kind that traveled with him. Until he was obliged to rest.

Then there was real pain. The tide of death crept up his body toward his heart. He found a place to hide, as all injured animals do, and he lay alone in this ill-used hole, bearing the dirt and pain because there was nothing else to do. Not even clearing the place to be a proper home, but lying dirty and ill-kempt in his mortal illness, and getting smelly.

However, snakes are difficult to kill, and there was food in his body. Behind the push of life against encroaching extinction was a full belly. What had once been that small common cobra — scales, backbone, head, skull, teeth, poison — was all broken down and absorbed and fed back into his tissues. He turned the corner and began to live.

THE last few inches of his body died and dried and fell off, but he learned to live without it. Only a snake could have survived such injuries, and he survived them.

Weeks later he was able to leave the foul hole where he had lived through his illness, and clean himself in dew and grass. He found food and a new home.

In due course he changed his skin, husking himself and leaving it behind him, an old twist of yellow talc. He emerged in his new coat of brilliant brocade and went to look for a new wife.

That which was over began to fade out of him and be forgotten. The King Cobra lived his life, doing good and doing harm, as every other creature upon earth does also. V

Home and Family

The Country Guide's magazine for rural women



*Make a joyful noise unto the Lord, all ye lands
Serve the Lord with gladness:
Come before His presence with singing.
Know ye that the Lord He is God.
It is He that hath made us, and not we ourselves;
We are His people, and the sheep of His pasture.
Enter into His gates with thanksgiving,
And into His courts with praise:
Be thankful unto Him, and bless His name.
For the Lord is good; His mercy is everlasting;
And His truth endureth to all generations.*

Psalm 100

A Harvest of Hope

WHEN we travel through the countryside at this time of year, Fall seems to call special attention to herself. Trees and shrubs have changed their summer garb of vivid greens and glittering silver for autumn's splash of crimson, orange and gold. Farm fields rest, clipped or darkly fallow and there's "thoughtful silence where once picnickers laughed in gay delight."

Strangely enough, the beauty of Fall's attire follows the cold and wet that plagued our eastern provinces and the scorching sun and wind that burned much of the western prairie. In re-

trospect, one wonders how the land produced a harvest at all.

Some farm families harvested little beyond their hopes for next year. Some, more fortunate, gathered their crops safely in. Countless others are situated midway between the two. Yet there's a common bond among all three groups: each of them looks forward to next year, hopeful that their land will give forth its bounty.

Hope confirms their confidence in the future. And is this not the true thanksgiving—our acceptance of the season's blessings, looking forward, in hope, to the future?—E.F. V

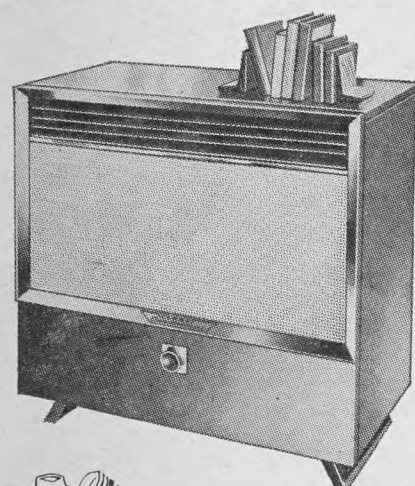


"What!

A space heater
without a fan?"

"That's right,
with the
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CONVECTIONAIRE
you don't need one."



"How does the heat get out?"

"This unit is designed on the true convection principle. The heat flows naturally through these front louvers—right where you need it... at living level, not away up at the ceiling like those old-fashioned models. Do you have a space heater now?"



"Yes, and it does just that. Puts the heat everywhere but where we want it. And you should see the dirt on our ceiling."

"Has the heater ever let you down?"



"It sure has! Every time there's a power breakdown we're uncomfortable."

"That's exactly what I mean—you don't need electricity, no fan but lots of heat."



"It sure looks pretty nice. Does it get hot on the top?"

"No sir! The whole cabinet's cool all the time. Another feature I want to mention is the location of the controls. Look, how safe they are... away from the kiddies."



"And you say it's available for gas, propane or oil."

"Yes, and furthermore it's backed by Clare Brothers of Preston... and they have been in the heating business for a long time."

**CLARE BROTHERS
LIMITED**

PRESTON, ONTARIO

ONCE a pagan rite, Halloween today is a fun festival of hobgoblins, witches and spooks-for-a-day. Perhaps you plan to have a ghostly house or barn party for the youngsters and their friends. If so, you'll rate a ghoulish grin from all with a menu tailored to this special occasion. Their favorite foods can be given a Halloween masquerade.

A cold night may call for a hot drink. Try hot spiced apple juice for a teen group; or top hot chocolate with whipped cream garnished with coarsely grated orange rind for the youngsters. For a cool punch, try Enchanted Orange Brew.

Jack-O'-Lyn and Jack-O'-Lantern Burgers are giant cheeseburgers decorated with pumpkin faces. Franks in Blankets feature the popular frankfurter in a pastry strip costume.

Halloween Salad blends the orange and gold colors of jelly powder, carrots, cheddar cheese and pineapple in a molded salad. The children will want to help form the raisin faces.

Any plain cookie may be given a frosting face. The Halloween Cookies below are made extra smooth and rich with cream cheese.

The pumpkin itself is used in Pumpkin Ice Cream Pie—a ginger cookie-crust frozen pie for the family dinner table on Halloween.

Jack-O'-Lyn and Jack-O'-Lantern Burgers

2 8-oz. pkg. sliced process cheese	½ tsp. dry mustard
2 lb. ground beef	2 eggs, slightly beaten
¼ c. chopped onion	1 large round loaf rye bread, unsliced
2 T. pickle relish	2 tsp. salt
½ tsp. salt	2 gherkin pickles
½ tsp. pepper	Paprika
½ tsp. oregano	

Combine ground beef, onion, relish, and seasonings; mix well. Blend in the beaten eggs. Pat beef mixture into 2 lightly greased 9-in. round cake pans and bake in a moderate oven at 350°F. for 15 to 20 minutes or until meat is done to taste.

While meat cooks, split rye bread in half horizontally. Place 4 cheese slices on the cut surface of each half loaf. Heat under broiler just until cheese is melted.

Remove meat from oven and place one each on the cheese-topped half loaves. Cover with 4 cheese slices each, and broil until cheese is melted.

Mark the pumpkin creases and faces on the cheese with paprika. Attach a gherkin by toothpick to the top of each giant cheeseburger to make the pumpkin stem. Cut in wedges and serve immediately.

Note: The pumpkin face is easily made by sprinkling paprika through a stencil cut from paper. Pimento or catsup might also be used to make the pumpkin face.

Franks in Blankets

1 lb. wieners	2 c. sifted pastry flour
½ c. catsup or chili sauce	½ c. shortening or lard
¼ c. finely chopped black olives	½ c. shredded cheddar cheese
1 tsp. oregano	5 T. cold water
¾ tsp. salt	

Slit wieners lengthwise but do not cut through. Drop into simmering water for a few minutes to open slit. Combine catsup, olives and oregano; fill wieners with mixture.

Mix flour and salt. Cut in shortening and cheese. Add cold water, mixing to form a ball of dough. Roll pastry ⅛-in. thick. Cut strips ¾-in. wide and about 12-in. long. Wrap a pastry strip around each wiener and place on cookie sheet. Brush strips with milk and bake in a hot oven at 425°F. for about 15 minutes or until brown.

Halloween Salad

1 pkg. orange jelly powder	1 c. grated carrot
1 c. hot water	1 c. grated cheddar cheese
¼ tsp. salt	1 c. crushed pineapple, drained
1 T. vinegar	Raisins
½ c. pineapple juice	

Dissolve jelly powder in hot water. Stir in salt, vinegar and pineapple juice. Chill until partially set. Add carrot, cheese and pineapple. Pour into a mold which has been brushed with salad oil or rinsed with cold water and chill salad until firm. Unmold on greens and use raisins to form Halloween faces. Yields about 6 servings.

Halloween Fun

Enchanted Orange Brew

4 c. boiling water	2 c. hot water
5 tsp. tea	12 whole cloves
1 c. sugar	8 c. orange juice
1½ c. corn syrup	2 c. lemon juice
1 tsp. whole all-spice	Orange and lemon slices

Steep tea in the boiling water for 5 minutes. Dissolve sugar and corn syrup in the hot water; add spices and boil about 5 minutes. Heat the juices, but do not boil. Strain the tea, then add the spiced sugar syrup and heated juices. Serve hot, at once, and garnished with orange and lemon slices. Yields 16 cups.

Hot Spiced Apple Juice

20-oz. can apple juice	6 cloves
½ tsp. cider vinegar	1 stick cinnamon
	1 tsp. sugar

Combine above ingredients in a saucepan and bring to boil. Cool, strain and store in the refrigerator. Reheat before serving and add a cinnamon stirring stick to each cup or glass. Yields 4 servings.

Halloween Cookies

¾ c. softened butter	1½ c. sifted all-purpose flour
4-oz. pkg. cream cheese	Orange and green colored butter icings
Icing sugar	

Cream butter and cream cheese. Stir in flour. Chill dough. Roll ⅛-in. thick on board. Sprinkle dough with icing sugar. Cut cookies in pumpkin shapes and bake for about 10 minutes in a moderately hot oven at 375°F. Loosen cookies from the pan immediately when done. When cool, frost with orange-colored icing for pumpkin, and shape a stem of green icing.

Pumpkin Ice Cream Pie

1½ c. ginger snap cookie crumbs, finely rolled	½ c. cooked pumpkin
¼ c. softened butter	¼ tsp. ginger
¼ c. sugar	1½ tsp. cinnamon
1 envelope unflavored gelatin	1 tsp. salt
¾ c. cold water	1 tsp. vanilla
	1 qt. vanilla ice cream
	½ c. ginger snap cookie crumbs, crushed

Thoroughly blend 1½ cups cookie crumbs with the softened butter and sugar. Press firmly against the bottom and sides of a 9-in. pie plate. Freeze. Soften gelatin in the cold water and add to pumpkin. Stir in spices, salt and vanilla. Cook over low heat until gelatin is dissolved. Cool. Blend with slightly softened ice cream and spoon into the frozen crust. Smooth the top surface and freeze.

To make a jack-o'-lantern face on the pie, make paper cut-outs of eyes, nose and mouth. Press lightly on top of pie filling. Sprinkle remaining ½ cup cookie crumbs around the cut-outs. When paper is lifted off, face is left. Store the pie in the freezer until serving time. V



Serve these
savory burgers
to your
Halloween
guests. They
are a tasty
sample of
dairy food
goodness for
cheese festival
month.

INTEREST IS INTERESTING



HOW well do you shop? Most women pride themselves on being good shoppers. Personally, I like to think we are prudent in purchasing our household needs and we are learning to be increasingly selective in our purchases of such durable goods as sewing machines, washers, dryers, freezers, television sets.

Still, we don't always shop as wisely for the credit we sometimes need to buy this equipment. And while debt may have been the devil's salary of our grandmothers' time, we live in an age when debt—in this case our credit buying—is perfectly respectable so long as we don't overextend our means.

Most of us don't know too much about the cost of credit and this is one reason why we don't always shop wisely for our credit needs. Recently an attempt was made to bring in Federal legislation requiring those who extended credit to disclose to the borrower (1) the total purchase price as a lump sum, and (2) the total purchase price in terms of principal and simple annual interest. When this legislation was rejected, Senator David Croll, who introduced it, is reported to have blamed the finance companies and financial institutions which lobbied strongly against it.

Then, at this year's Farm Women's Week at the University of Manitoba, Dr. J. C. Gilson explained what makes credit costs high and why farm families should shop for credit just as they do for size and quality. The fact that Dr. Gilson, in his position with the Agricultural Economics Department of the University's Faculty of Agriculture and Home Economics, has intensively studied credit costs among farm families prompted me to question him about these costs.

My first question was: What is credit? We agreed that credit could be simply defined as confidence in a purchaser's ability and intention to pay for goods entrusted to him over a given period of time.

Then I asked: Do interest rates need to be as high as they are? And why should merchandise sold on credit not be labeled as to principal and interest?

Dr. Gilson made no apology for the reluctance of dealers and companies to indicate the true interest rate. He pointed out, however, that rates must be directly related to the type of loan, the risk involved, the loan's duration and such other factors as loan insurance and legal fees. In other words, he could not justify an interest rate of 6 per cent where the element of risk was high. Interest, he explained, is simply compensation for taking a risk, and this is one reason why some loans cost more than others.

How can we learn to figure the cost of credit? Dr. Gilson gave a number of examples. One of them concerned a radio which could be pur-

chased for a down payment of \$7, followed by nine monthly payments of \$5 each. By paying cash, the same radio cost \$45. In this case the actual annual interest rate worked out to 44.2 per cent. You can use Dr. Gilson's formula to work the problem out for yourself.

$$\text{Formula: } i = \frac{2mD}{P(n+1)}$$

where:

i = actual annual rate of interest

m = number of payments in one year (12)

D = amount of interest in dollars

$$= \$52 - \$45 = \$7$$

P = total amount of the loan

$$= \$45 - \$7 = \$38$$

n = total number of payments (9)

$$\text{Solution: } i = \frac{2 \times 12 \times \$7}{\$38(9+1)} = 44.2 \text{ per cent,}$$

the true annual rate of interest.

What are the costs of the various types of loans whether they're in cash or in merchandise? According to Dr. Gilson, the best way to compare such costs is to convert them to an annual, simple interest rate.

1. **Simple Interest.** Often the interest rate is quoted as a specific percentage of the money

by **ELVA FLETCHER**

borrowed for a full year, or its equivalent rate. For example, on a loan of \$10,000 at 5 per cent per annum, the borrower pays \$500 at the end of the first year. If he reduces the loan to \$7,000 at the end of the first year, interest at the end of the second year amounts to \$350.

The interest continues to be figured on the unpaid balance. If a borrower receives a loan of \$2,000 at a simple interest rate of 5 per cent, repayable in full at the end of 6 months, he pays \$50 in interest charges.

On a \$2,000 loan at 7 per cent, repayable in 12 *equal monthly installments* interest amounts to approximately \$70. In this case the 7 per cent rate applies to only half of the original loan for 1 year. Because the loan was repaid in equal monthly installments the borrower actually had the use of only \$1,000 for the full year.

2. **Monthly Rate of Interest:** Some lenders, and credit unions are among these, charge interest on the basis of monthly rates on an unpaid balance as shown in Table 1.

3. **Discount Type of Interest.** When the discount method is used, the lender deducts the interest from the face value of the loan. Take, for example, a loan of \$500 at a discount rate of 7 per cent, repayable in a lump sum at the year end. The borrower actually receives a loan of \$465 and pays interest of \$35 (7 per cent of \$500) in advance. To find the true rate of interest (about 7.5 per cent) divide the interest cost (\$35) by the amount of the loan actually used by the borrower (\$465). Some examples are shown in Table 2.

4. **Installment Type of Interest Charge.** In this case a loan of \$500 might be taken out, at a quoted rate of 7 per cent, repayable in 12 equal monthly installments. Interest is added to the \$500 loan, making a total of \$535, to be repaid in 12 equal installments. The actual loan for a full year is equivalent to half the original loan or approximately \$250. By dividing the interest charge of \$35 by \$250 we learn the approximate annual rate of interest is 14 per cent. Table 3 gives a few examples.

With Dr. Gilson we agree that it's ironic for us as consumers to spend a lot of time looking at goods, comparing one against another and then dissipating our knowledge by failing to look at the cost of buying them on credit.

There are, of course, two alternatives. We can demand legislation that would require a breakdown of principal and interest on the price tag; or we can learn to shop for credit as wisely as we shop for size and quality. Which course shall we choose?

Table 1

Rate of interest per month on the unpaid balance	Equivalent rate of interest per year
3/4 of 1 per cent per month.....	9 per cent
5/8 of 1 per cent per month.....	10 per cent
1 per cent per month.....	12 per cent
1 1/4 per cent per month.....	15 per cent
1 1/2 per cent per month.....	18 per cent
2 per cent per month.....	30 per cent

Table 2

FOR A LOAN OF \$500

Discount rate of interest	Interest charge	True annual rate of interest
5 per cent.....	\$25	5.26 per cent
6 per cent.....	30	6.38 per cent
7 per cent.....	35	7.53 per cent
8 per cent.....	40	8.70 per cent
9 per cent.....	45	9.89 per cent
10 per cent.....	50	11.11 per cent

Table 3

Quoted rate of interest on the installment basis	True annual rate of interest
4 per cent per year.....	7.4 per cent per year
6 per cent per year.....	11.1 per cent per year
8 per cent per year.....	14.8 per cent per year
10 per cent per year.....	18.5 per cent per year
1 per cent per month.....	22.2 per cent per year



Peanut Brittle Coffee Cake

tender, rich coffee cake flavoured with a hint of orange and filled with crushed peanut brittle. M-m-m, yummy!

PEANUT BRITTLE COFFEE CAKE

*You'll need
for the dough:*

- ¾ c. milk
- 2 tsps. salt
- ⅓ c. granulated sugar
- ½ c. shortening
- ½ c. lukewarm water
- 1 tsp. granulated sugar
- 1 envelope Fleischmann's Active Dry Yeast
- 2 well-beaten eggs
- 1 tbsp. grated orange rind
- 4½ c. (about) pre-sifted all-purpose flour

for the filling and glaze:

- ½ c. crushed peanut brittle
- Soft butter or Blue Bonnet Margarine
- 1 slightly-beaten egg white
- 1 tbsp. cold water
- Finely-crushed peanut brittle

1. Scald milk; stir in salt, the ⅓ c. sugar and shortening. Cool to lukewarm.

2. Meantime, measure lukewarm water into a large bowl; stir in the 1 tsp. sugar. Sprinkle with yeast. Let stand 10 mins., then stir well. Stir in lukewarm milk mixture, eggs, orange rind and 2¼ c. of the flour.

When you bake at home use Fleischmann's Active Dry Yeast for guaranteed results! Just follow this

step-by-step recipe for a

Beat until smooth and elastic. Work in sufficient additional flour to make a soft dough—about 2¼ c. more. Knead on floured board until smooth and elastic. Place in greased bowl. Grease top. Cover. Let rise in a warm place, free from draft, until doubled in bulk—about 1½ hours. Meantime, prepare crushed peanut brittle.

3. Punch down dough. Turn out and knead until smooth. Divide into 2 equal portions. Cover with a tea towel; let rest 10 mins. Roll out one portion into a 14-inch round. Brush with soft butter or margarine. Using an inverted 4-inch bowl, mark a circle in centre of dough. Cut 12 equidistant slashes in dough from circle to outer edge. Sprinkle a little peanut brittle in centre of each section of dough. Beginning at outer edge, roll up a section; twist the roll ¼ turn clockwise. Repeat with remaining sections. Lift onto greased cookie sheet. Repeat with other portion of dough.

4. Cover. Let rise until doubled in bulk—about 1 hour. Brush with mixture of egg white and cold water; sprinkle with finely-crushed peanut brittle. Bake in a mod. oven (350°) 20 to 25 mins. Makes 2 coffee cakes.

The Countrywoman

Our Backward Children

ONCE we knew them as backward children. Today they are more familiarly known as mentally retarded. Every race, class and creed knows them. They come from environments both good and bad. Sometimes their bodies are weak, sometimes they are strong. And they live everywhere—in cities, towns, villages and rural communities. For example, we point to the story of one farm family which has successfully assimilated a mentally retarded son into family life which appeared in last month's issue of The Country Guide.

We haven't always been so well attuned to the problem of those of subnormal intelligence. The dismal opinion of this group prevalent at the century's turn reduced them to "a parasitic, predatory class, never capable of self-support or of managing their own affairs." It has since been superseded by a much more optimistic opinion of their abilities, an opinion stemming from the practical experiences of the past 10 years. Yet, even now, we provide adequate care, training and education for no more than 20 per cent of our mentally retarded population.

Each year some 470,000 babies are born in Canada. And when we consider that 3 per cent of this total will be mentally retarded in greater or lesser degree, we realize the extent of the problem facing us in the years ahead. Causes vary. Pre-natal factors account for nearly 90 per cent of all cases of mental retardation. The remainder results from brain damage at birth, or develops after the child is born. And mental retardation should not be confused with mental disease in adults who have attained full mental development. Whatever the cause of mental retardation, it presents a problem to parents specifically and society generally.

More and more money is being spent to give normal children the training they need to equip them for life in the space age. But what of those children in whom there has been an incomplete or insufficient development of their mental capacities?

Mentally retarded children fall into specific groups. The severely retarded need constant supervision. The trainable can learn to look after their own needs, but can only benefit from the most simple kind of training. The educable group make up by far the largest part of the whole. They can be educated in special schools or classes. Many of them can be trained for some simple kind of employment and become self-supporting even though they usually do need prolonged help and guidance.

In the United States and in some European countries the education of the retarded is farther advanced than

in Canada. There, experience has shown that, once they are trained, this group can be usefully employed as domestic servants, farm workers, service station attendants and in many unskilled industrial jobs. For those who, by virtue of their limited mental capacity or their appearance, cannot be expected to obtain outside employment, sheltered workshops seem to be the solution.

PARENTS themselves can help. They can be observant about their children's behavior and be willing to confer with a psychologist when they see some evidence of stunted development. For themselves they can conquer their own feelings of guilt, insecurity and general frustration, and, at the same time, learn to accept the handicapped child as he is.

Much has been done for the retarded child during the past 10 years. Yet, in the opinion of Dr. Rick Heber, Co-ordinator of Education for Exceptional Children at the University of Wisconsin, and a well-known authority in the field, these programs have developed in isolation from one another with professional workers, community and government agencies each promoting their individual roles and responsibilities. For the best use of all these resources, it would seem much more advisable to co-ordinate these resources in a joint effort that would embrace health, education, research and social welfare agencies with volunteer groups at all levels—regional, provincial and federal.

By developing a co-ordinated program of this kind the Canadian community would not only meet its social responsibility to these handicapped ones, but it would also use their productive capacity.

Mentally retarded children are no different to other children to the extent that they need affection and acceptance within the family and society. As the product of that society, they too are deserving of an opportunity to develop their own individual abilities.—E.F. v



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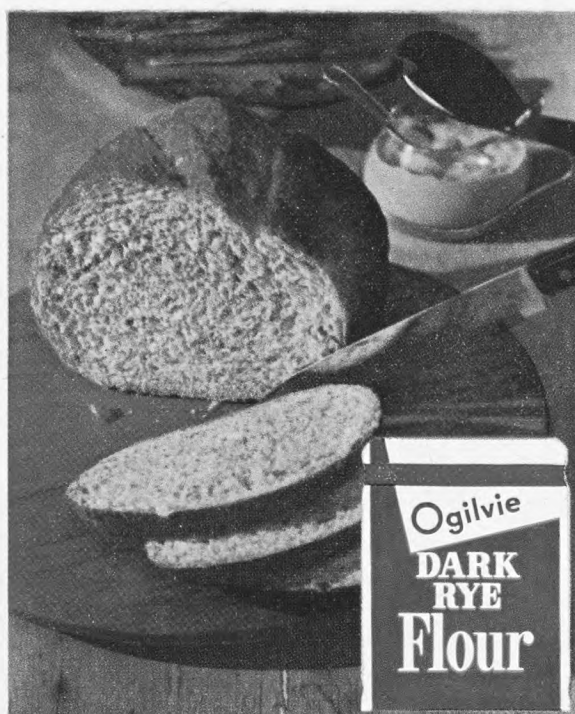


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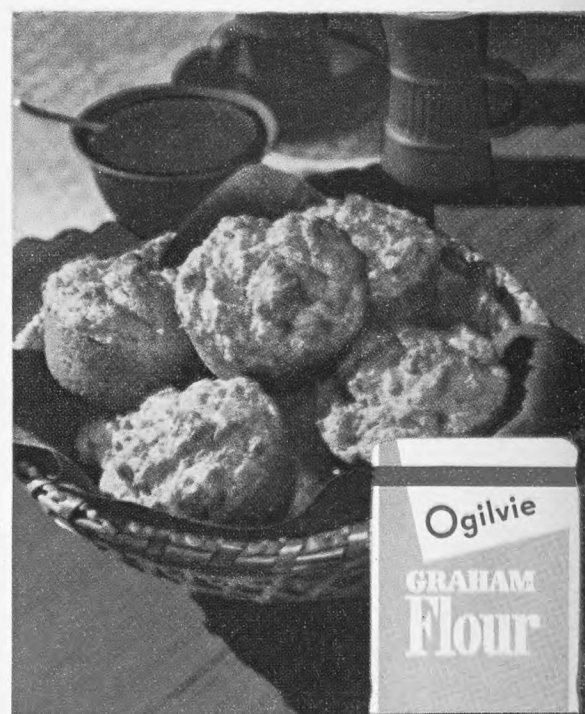
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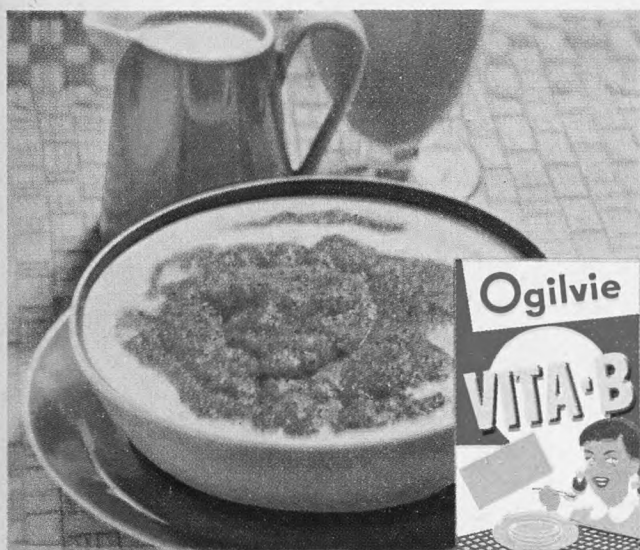
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3 HOT BREAKFAST IDEAS FROM OGILVIE



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To Fit Rugs— Add a Fringe



[Singer Sewing Center photo]
A 4-in. fringe overcast with a carpet needle and waxed linen thread adds 8 in. to rug length.

HOMEMAKERS who prize the beauty and comfort of their homes recognize the importance of rug selection. A rug is an integral part of a room which adds color, warmth and texture to the decorating scheme.

In selecting a rug, its size is a major consideration. Rugs come in standard sizes (9 ft. by 12 ft. is common), but rooms do not. The shopper is well-advised to buy a rug which is too small, rather than one too large. A handsome decorator fringe can be added to the small rug.

The width of fringe selected will depend on the added length or breadth needed to fit the rug to the room. If the rug is room-size, the marginal strips of exposed floor should measure between 4 and 6 in. If it is an area rug, selected to set off just a section of a room, the size and shape of the furniture to be placed on or around it will decide the desired rug dimensions.

The fringe may repeat one of the carpet colors, or blend with a single-tone rug, or it may be a neutral shade. A washable fringe is easily cared for and can be kept fresh and new-looking.

To stitch the fringe to the rug:

1. Press the fringe before beginning to stitch.
2. Stitch with a carpet needle and linen thread. Wax the thread as you stitch for added strength.
3. Sew by hand with a short overcasting stitch. The fringe can be detached easily for washing.
4. If the rug being fringed has an edge that tends to fray, use a double-edge fringe to conceal the raw ends.

Cheese

Cheese concentrates food value into a compact space. Approximately 4½ quarts of milk are used for 1 lb. of cheese and a serving (1½ oz.) of cheese provides as much calcium as 8 oz. of milk.

Your Winter Wardrobe



No. 9932. Elbow-length roll-up sleeves and inverted pleats clustered at skirt front, back and sides vary the classic shirtwaist. Misses' sizes 12, 14, 16, 18, 20; pattern price 60¢.



No. 9896. A second row of buttons gives a double-breasted effect to a side-buttoned dress. Note flat collar away from neck, unmounted sleeves. Misses' 12, 14, 16, 18, 20; price 60¢.



No. 9898. At home anywhere, this jacket dress features an eased bodice, gently flaring skirt with front panel pleats, and below-waist jacket. Misses' 14, 16, 18, 20, 40, 44; 60¢.



No. 9902. Slimliner-styled in half sizes, this dress features draping at the V-neck, front panel pleats in the flared skirt. Sizes 12½, 14½, 16½, 18½, 20½, 22½; price 60¢.



No. 9899. Top-stitching trims a novelty V-neck on the single button eased bodice with set-in notched sleeves. Front tucks ease slim skirt. Misses' 14, 16, 18, 20, 40, 42; 60¢.



No. 9901. This side-buttoned jumper, in half sizes, with square neck and flared skirt may be made as a short-sleeved dress. Blouse included. 14½, 16½, 18½, 20½, 22½, 24½; pattern price 60¢.



No. 9900. A coat and dress pattern offers fashion's costume look. The boldly patterned flared coat has a snugly rolled scarf collar. The jewel-necked dress bodice is slightly bloused; front pleat is top-stitched. Misses' 12, 14, 16, 18; 75¢.

The Country Guide Pattern Department

1760 Ellice Ave.,
Winnipeg 21, Man.

Box 4001, Terminal "A",
Toronto, Ont.

Please send Butterick

Pattern No. _____ Size _____ Price _____

Pattern No. _____ Size _____ Price _____

To _____

REMEMBER the old telephone?

Can't you see Grandma and her neighbors down the line with their ears to the ground, as it were? The telephone sure got the news around faster. Grandma passed the word that the secret of her envied bright, white clothes was not a secret family formula, but quick, easy-to-use Mrs. Stewart's Bluing.

... also remember Mrs. Stewart's Bluing

As modern as tomorrow—
as old as yesterday—
made for those who
want to keep all their
white clothes white.



MRS. STEWART'S BLUING
287 Stanley St.
Winnipeg 2, Man.

HOW TO MAKE DISINFECTANT WHITEWASH

It's simple, inexpensive and effective. And it disinfects while it maintains cleanliness in farm buildings. Dissolve one pound of Gillett's Lye in 5½ gallons of water and then add 2½ pounds of water-slaked lime. Brush, or better still spray, to drive the disinfectant into cracks, and rough parts of the surface. Before spraying, strain the fluid through a fine screen to prevent particles from clogging the sprayer. After spraying, flush apparatus thoroughly with clean water. For free booklet of other uses for Gillett's Lye, write to: Standard Brands Limited, 550 Sherbrooke St. W., Montreal.

If You're TIRED ALL THE TIME

Now and then everybody gets a "tired-out" feeling, and may be bothered by backaches. Perhaps nothing seriously wrong, just a temporary condition caused by urinary irritation or bladder discomfort. That's the time to take Dodd's Kidney Pills. Dodd's help stimulate the kidneys to relieve this condition which may often cause backache and tired feeling. Then you feel better, rest better, work better. Get Dodd's Kidney Pills now. Look for the blue box with the red band at all drug counters. You can depend on Dodd's. 60

Woman Relieved of Agonizing ITCH

"I nearly itched to death for 7½ years. Then I found a new wonder-working creme. Now I'm happy," writes Mrs. P. Ramsay of L. A. Calif.

Here's blessed relief from torture of agonizing itch in women, chafing, hemorrhoids, rash and eczema with an amazing new scientific formula called LANACANE. This fast-acting, stainless medicated creme kills harmful bacteria germs while it soothes raw, irritated and inflamed skin tissue. Stops scratching and so speeds healing. Don't suffer! Get LANACANE at druggists.



More Comfort Wearing FALSE TEETH

Here is a pleasant way to overcome loose plate discomfort. FASTEETH, an improved powder, sprinkled on upper and lower plates holds them firmer so that they feel more comfortable. No gummy, gooey, pasty taste or feeling. It's alkaline (non-acid). Does not sour. Checks "plate odor" (denture breath). Get FASTEETH today at any drug counter.

Fashion Forecast

"RELAXED" describes the fall fashions — slim skirts have been eased with darts, and for active women there are flaring lines and a host of pleated styles. Dress bodices are gently bloused in a figure-flattering, easy-fitting manner. Unmounted sleeves, seen on dresses, jackets and coats seem to flow out of the body of the garment. But "relaxed" applies only to the



This sleeveless overblouse and slim skirt feature the relaxed look so popular this season. Butterick pattern No. 9868 in Misses' sizes 10, 12, 14, 16 and 18. Pattern price 60¢.

stylish silhouette; the colors are vibrant and vivid. Among the new features this fall are white, chalky, pastel tones and an emphasis on crepe fabrics.

Fun to wear and gay to behold, a variety of reds provide bright accents to freshly fallen snows. You may choose a fiery orange-red, a cool blue-red, or deep magenta, peony, shocking pink; a warm rich brick or cedar hue. A combination of hot and cool reds is striking in a costume outfit.

Clear, sparkling greens are fashionable, and you will also see bitter-sweet to copper orange tones, teals ranging from aquamarine to deep indigo, and handsome new golden brown shades.

In contrast to the vivid colors, off-whites and chalky pastels are good under coats. They're available in perfect under-coat fabric weights: light tissue worsteds, crepes, double knits. Watch for chalky pink, chalky yellow, chalky blue, chalky gold and chalky mint green.

THERE'S a change in the texture of the fall fashions too. Crepes and smoother-surfaced fabrics are just right for the fashionable bias-cut and relaxed-line dresses. The crepes vary: some are woven from boucle yarns and yarns of high twist;

some are nubby; and there are gauze and chiffon crepes, Canton crepes and sand crepes. Perfect for flares and pleats, crepe runs the gamut from crisp to very soft and appears in all fibers and blends.

For festive winter occasions, there are soft silks and printed silk jerseys. Repousses, jacquards and matelisses, all fabrics with puffed or raised surface designs, offer elegance as well. Bright velvets and shimmering gold-shot cloths are featured for special occasions. There are prettily printed velvets designed especially for little girls.

Bold and abstract prints for dressy and casual wear feature mammoth block prints, harlequin patterns, leaded glass designs and crazy-quilt and patchwork patterns. Handsome Scandinavian motifs are popular in casual clothes.

Many new stretch fabrics are available in velvets, casual tweeds and crepes. These are sewn in the same way as jersey fabrics.

When icy winds blow, the fluffy-pile orlons and frankly fake fur coating weights are cozy. Some are even washable! For drizzle and shine, there's a new fabric marvel in laminated jersey, bonded to a foam backing, which is both insulated and water-repellent.

THE lines in the fall styles are soft and flared, simple and smart-looking. Costumes, either two- or three-piece, are designed to go anywhere. A boldly cut coat combines with a slim, fitted dress; the coat in a solid bright color, the dress a co-ordinated abstract print. You might prefer a coat of mammoth block plaid over a simple flannel or

knit dress. To complete the costume, add a coat-matching pill box hat and a bit of gold jewelry.

The three-piece costume has a casual, relaxed look. Jackets and overblouses are semi-fitted; skirts flared, pleated or eased with just a little more freedom than the slim sheath had. Overblouses are mostly collarless and often sleeveless.

Jacket dresses feature waist length and cardigan-type toppers. Fitted short jackets display dressmaker styling and big buttons. Collars, whether on the dress or jacket, are flat and off the neck.

Based on simple lines and rich fabrics, the fall fashions are gaily inventive and pleasingly easy to wear.

Autumn's Muse

Deep with Fleece

*Tonight the goose girl in the sky
Is busy plucking down,
For the first wintry-feathers fly
Slant-wise above the town.*

*Where only yesterday a wedge
Of flocking wild geese flew,
Snow flakes heap upon the ledge
And blot the hills from view.*

*Dark hollows in the juniper
Are pillowed deep with fleece,
Dropped by the pale deft hand of her
Who plucks the white cloud-geese.*

—JEANNETTE S. EDWARDS

Transposed Note

*Why do people always
Insist clouds make them sad,
And poets keep implying
That rainy days are bad?*

*If fair and sunny acres
Are beautiful to view,
Why should we be forgetful
That clouds are helpful too.*

*If skies were always azure
Above the hill and plain,
However would the people
Get on without some rain?*

*To these two other mercies
I think some praise should flow:
Clouds that bring shady coolness,
And rain that makes things grow.*

—CLARENCE EDWIN FLYNN

Autumn Questors

*Through russet leaves, the squirrel
ripples,
Heaping bronze acorns winter-high;
With fevered thirst, the late bee
tipples*

At flower fountains running dry;

*The bluejay sounds a raucous warning,
His need for dwindling seeds turned
bold,*

*While, through the frosted glass of
morning,
My glance seeks one last glimpse of
gold.*

—MARGARET SCHUMACHER



Look for the soft princess line this season as shown in the Butterick pattern No. 9860. Misses' sizes 10, 12, 14 and 16. Pattern price 60¢.



Search for a Pumpkin

by MARY ELIZABETH LEMKE

LARRY SCOTT stood on tiptoe to tack the last of the black and orange streamers in place. He smiled with the other pupils of Tall Pine school as Miss Lawson exclaimed, "My, our schoolroom looks almost perfect for a Halloween party."

It was true. Tall Pine school had a party look. Black and orange streamers crisscrossed the room; Halloween cats and witches were stencilled boldly on windows and blackboards. At the back of the room a large tub circled with orange crepe paper stood ready for apple ducking. Miss Lawson was letting them have a Halloween party the next afternoon and she had allowed them to invite the Rose Grove pupils as guests.

Just as Miss Lawson was ready to dismiss the class for recess she suddenly remembered something. "We need a jack-o'-lantern," she said. "It wouldn't be Halloween without one. Who has a pumpkin we can use?"

No one, it seemed, had one. Larry explained that the early frost caught their plants before any pumpkins formed. Several other pupils said the same thing had happened to theirs. One girl said they had had a few but her mother canned them all.

"Well," Miss Lawson said, "surely someone has a pumpkin. Larry, you and Dick both have bikes. I'll dismiss you from school for the rest of the afternoon if you'll find a pumpkin for us."

THE afternoon was sunny and warm for October. Larry grinned at Dick as he swung his leg over his bike. "Boy, isn't this luck? We'll miss more than an hour of school. Let's try the Thornes first, Dick. If they haven't any pumpkins we can ride on to Petersons. They have a market garden. They'll have one."

"Yes," Dick agreed, "and if they haven't, let's try the Roadside store. I'll even pay for one myself if we can get a nice big one."

There was disappointment in store. The frost had claimed the Thornes' pumpkins, too; Petersons had sold theirs at Thanksgiving; and the Roadside store did not stock them.

Larry and Dick leaned against their bikes and looked at each other.

"Where can we try now?" Dick wondered.

"Let's go home," Dick suggested, "and phone the grocery store in town. If we can catch them before they close, maybe Mr. Thompson would take one over to his house. I'm sure Dad would take us in after chores to pick it up."

"Good idea," Larry agreed. "I'd sure hate to tell Miss Lawson we couldn't find one."

Just then they came to the Willis farm. There, out in the barnyard, they saw Mr. and Mrs. Willis running back and forth behind a large flock of turkeys. "They're trying to get them in that shed," Larry guessed. "Mr. Willis is so badly crippled with rheumatism he can't move very fast."

Slowing down they saw several turkeys dash back around the old couple and run, squawking, to the other side of the barnyard.

"Let's go and help them, Dick," Larry exclaimed, "they'll never get them in by themselves."

"But what if we get home too late to phone?" Dick protested. "What will we tell Miss Lawson?"

"Maybe we can phone from here," Larry said uncertainly, "anyway we have to help them."

Leaving their bikes by the gate, the two boys trotted over toward the turkey flock.

TWO pairs of young legs were exactly what was needed. In no time at all the turkeys were herded close together and slowly edged through the open door of the shed.

Mr. Willis closed the door and slipped the lock in place. Then, wiping his forehead, he turned to Dick and Larry and said, "I just don't know how to thank you boys."

"Nor do I," panted Mrs. Willis. "We want to fatten those birds and this is the third night we've tried to shut them in. We really thank you."

"Oh, that's all right," Larry and Dick said together. Then Larry remembered the pumpkin. "May we please use your phone," he asked, a frown returning to his forehead.

They hurried into the house and Dick dialed the store. "You sold the last pumpkin you had just five minutes ago? Oh, all right. Good-by."

The boys looked at one another in dismay. "Did I hear you boys asking for a pumpkin?" Mr. Willis asked in a puzzled tone.

"Yes," Larry nodded dejectedly, "we want a jack-o'-lantern for our school Halloween party and we can't get one anywhere."

Mrs. Willis clapped her hands. "I've got a pumpkin you can have," she cried, her eyes bright. "I covered my plants the night of that frost and there's one huge one left. It would make a perfect jack-o'-lantern and I'd be so happy to give it to you boys for helping us."

Next afternoon as witches, tramps, gypsies and ghosts gathered at Tall Pine school, Larry nudged Dick. He pointed to the jolly jack-o'-lantern on Miss Lawson's desk. "Doesn't it look great?" he chuckled through his clown mask. "That's one Halloween jack-o'-lantern with a history." V



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in qualities to suit your particular household: Luxury Combed "Hostess Percale"... superior long-wearing "Anniversary"... sturdy hard-working "Family"... hardy economical "Dependable". All are available in standard sizes. Wabasso makes Colored Sheets and Slips as well as "Mattress-Form" fitted bottom sheets.



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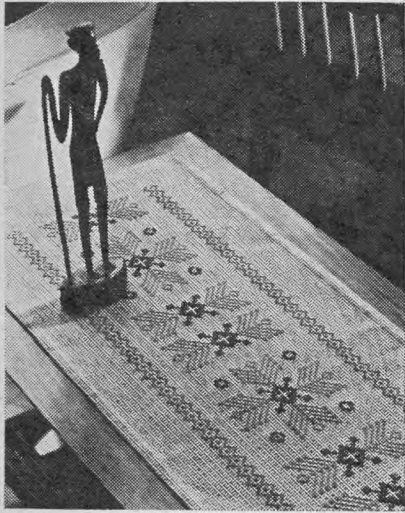
Trois-Rivières, Quebec

Setting by M. W. Roth, B.Arch., M.R.A.I.C.

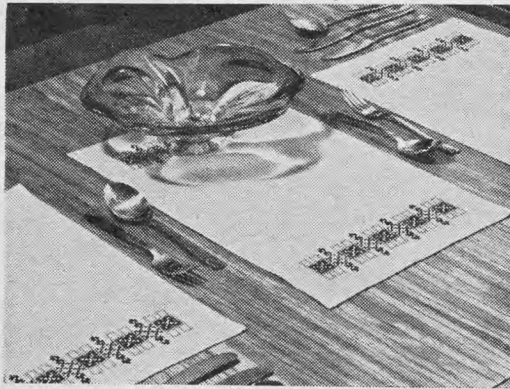
Children's pyjamas by Lutfy Whitewear.

HANDICRAFTS

Stitchery



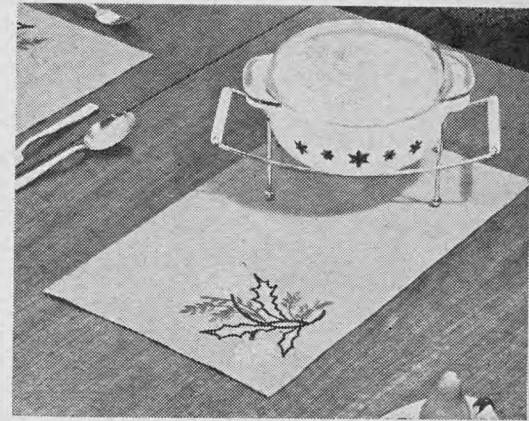
Canvas is recommended for the runner design described and charted in Leaflet No. E-7028, 10¢. The pattern combines Cross Stitch and Holbein Stitch worked over the squares in the fabric using a No. 21 tapestry needle and 8 skeins of stranded cotton.



Leaflet No. E-7550, 10¢, gives diagramed instructions for this modern linen luncheon set embroidered in an attractive Cross Stitch design.



Cross Stitch is used to decorate this 24 in. by 15 in. tray cloth. The instructions and design diagram are given on Leaflet No. E-6859. Price 10¢.



Leaflet No. E-7725 offers a drawing for tracing and a keyed drawing indicating the embroidery stitches used. Price 10¢.

For handicraft patterns pictured above please address your order to The Country Guide Needlework Dept., 1760 Ellice Ave., Winnipeg 21, Man.



Halloween Barn Party

ARE you looking for ideas for a Halloween party? If so, have you considered a barn party? The barn offers many opportunities for clever decoration and lends itself to Halloween fun and games. Here are a few suggestions to add to home editor Gwen Leslie's "In the Kitchen" recipes.

For decoration, place pumpkins around the barn; suspend bats made of brown cheesecloth and coat hanger wire by threads from the ceiling; hide ghosts and skeletons, made of broomsticks and sheets, behind bales of hay.

Long ago young people practised a popular Halloween frolic called "Fire o' Love." This old game is just as much fun today. For it, use a large tub of water. Each person writes his or her name on a separate piece of paper, twists it to keep it closed and throws it on the water. Place a candle end attached to a flat cork on the water to float among the slips. One by one the candle will burn the slips. In a few minutes the candle end will splutter and die.

Then the remaining slips are taken out and opened. According to tradition, those whose names appear on them will be the last to marry.

Another old Halloween custom is to duck for apples. Those who win the apples pare them around and around in one piece, right down to the core, and throw the parings over their heads. As they fall into shape, the guests interpret the alphabet letters they most nearly resemble. These are supposed to be the initial letters of the players' future mates.

You can also add fun to your Halloween party with these "magic" tricks:

1. **The Floating Needle.** Ask someone in the group to try to make a needle float on water. When he fails, it's your turn. Place a small square of tissue paper on the water, and lay the needle on the tissue. The tissue will sink to the bottom after it's soaked, but the needle will continue to float. The secret: As long as the needle's eye is not filled with water, the needle will float.

2. **The Jumping Jack.** Select a jack from a deck of cards, then place it in an empty glass. Presto! the jack jumps out of the glass. The secret: Carefully sharpen a piece of soap to a point. Run the pointed end up and down opposite sides of a glass, in thin lines. Keep the glass hidden until you need it. When you put the jack into the glass, place its sides against the soapy lines.

3. **The Vanishing Coin.** Borrow a half dollar from someone in your audience, and then "drop it down your sleeve." Challenge anyone to find it — even take off your coat. The secret: Lift up your left hand so that the opening of your sleeve is in front of your breast pocket. Hold the half dollar in your right hand, and drop the coin into your coat pocket — not the sleeve.

4. **Pick Any Card.** This trick is fun and one that is difficult to explain. Ask someone to shuffle the deck you hold and then pick a card. After bringing the deck behind you, ask the victim to replace the card. He reshuffles the deck; yet you can still identify the card he chose.

The secret: Not all cards are the same when turned upside down. The point of an ace of spades, for instance, will change its direction. A seven of diamonds will have an extra diamond above or below, and a three of clubs will have two of its clubs facing away from the third. You make a deck of cards like these (picture cards will not do), and have them all face the same direction. While you hold the deck behind you, you turn the deck upside down.

When the victim replaces his card, it will face the wrong direction.

5. **The Balanced Egg.** No, you don't smash the end of an egg. The secret: Place a pinch of salt, fashioned like a golfer's tee, on a white tablecloth. Quickly balance the egg on the tee. As you take away the egg, brush the salt aside.

6. **The Magic Mirror.** Ask your victim any question — about love, money, or what have you — that can be answered "yes" or "no." Hold a pocket mirror before his mouth, and have him breathe on it. The answer appears in ghost-like writing.

The secret: Before the party begins, use French chalk to write "yes" on top of the mirror and "no" on the bottom. (You can get French chalk at any art store.) Brush the chalk dust off with a silk handkerchief so that the writing is invisible. Breathing on the mirror will bring the message into sight. For a "yes" or "no" answer, hold the top or bottom part of the mirror in front of the victim's lips.

A final Halloween party suggestion: Serve caramel apples. For these, melt the contents of a 14-oz. bag of caramels in the top of a double boiler with two tablespoons of water. (One manufacturer puts the apple sticks in with the caramels.) One 14-oz. bag of caramels makes four or five good-sized apples. Dip apples into the caramel sauce. When their surface is completely coated, place them on waxed paper and put them into the refrigerator to cool.

Our Readers Suggest

I purchased an inexpensive bath spray and a small dish mop. The mop, with a good cleaning powder or soap, scours the tub; the spray rinses it thoroughly. Stoooping and bending are eliminated.—*Mrs. M. C. MacDonald, Caledonia, P.E.I.*

To cut a quantity of biscuits at a time, use the inside rack of a metal ice cube tray as a cutter.—*Mrs. Manson McCagg, Shawville, Que.*

If you use the "budget" system at a mail order house, save your first statement which states the amount bought, carrying charges, and your regular payment. As each payment is made, pin the receipt to the statement and you will know just where you stand at all times.

If the knob breaks off the tea kettle, get the man of the house to take a used fuse apart. Then, use a small stove bolt through the porcelain part, attach to the cover and tighten with a nut on the inside.—*Mrs. Ethel MacConnell, Tatamagouche, N.S.*

When buttonholes are required on children's shirts or trousers, the buttonhole strip from a man's shirt may be sewn inside. This saves cutting into the shirt and also conceals the buttons.—*Mrs. N. S., Tiverton, Ont.*

Keep a handful of tail or wing feathers from poultry in your kitchen. Use as a brush for the stem of your coffee percolator or teapot spout, to clean corners of cup handles, to clean or dust delicate china ornaments. Hubby can use them for pipe cleaners too! — *Mrs. Geo. Annis, Invermere, B.C.*

It's a good idea to keep a spring-type clothespin in your knitting bag. Slip it over your needle when you stop knitting to prevent stitches slipping off. — *Mrs. D. C. McCannell, Pilot Mound, Man.*

Press your drop cookies down with a squared potato masher instead of a fork.—*Mrs. N. Oryall, Success, Sask.*

Stubborn zippers may be eased by running a lead pencil up and down the closed teeth. The graphite acts as a lubricant. — *Mrs. H. W. Bazley, Okanagan Falls, B.C.*

You can winterize window boxes after the heavy frost sets in. Chicken wire stapled across the top of the box serves as a holder to keep foliage neat and erect. Then add a bright note with evergreens, bittersweet or rushes.

A venetian blind slat screwed to the back of a closet door makes an ideal holder for men's clip-on ties. Two screws fastened through holes bored in one side of the slat hold it. This will accommodate 12 or more ties.—*Mrs. Emily Miko, Horod, Man.*



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good for You—and Canada too!

Keep Quality During Storage

VEGETABLES can be stored and keep their quality, says T. A. Sandercock of the Manitoba Department of Agriculture, if you follow the rules. Here they are:

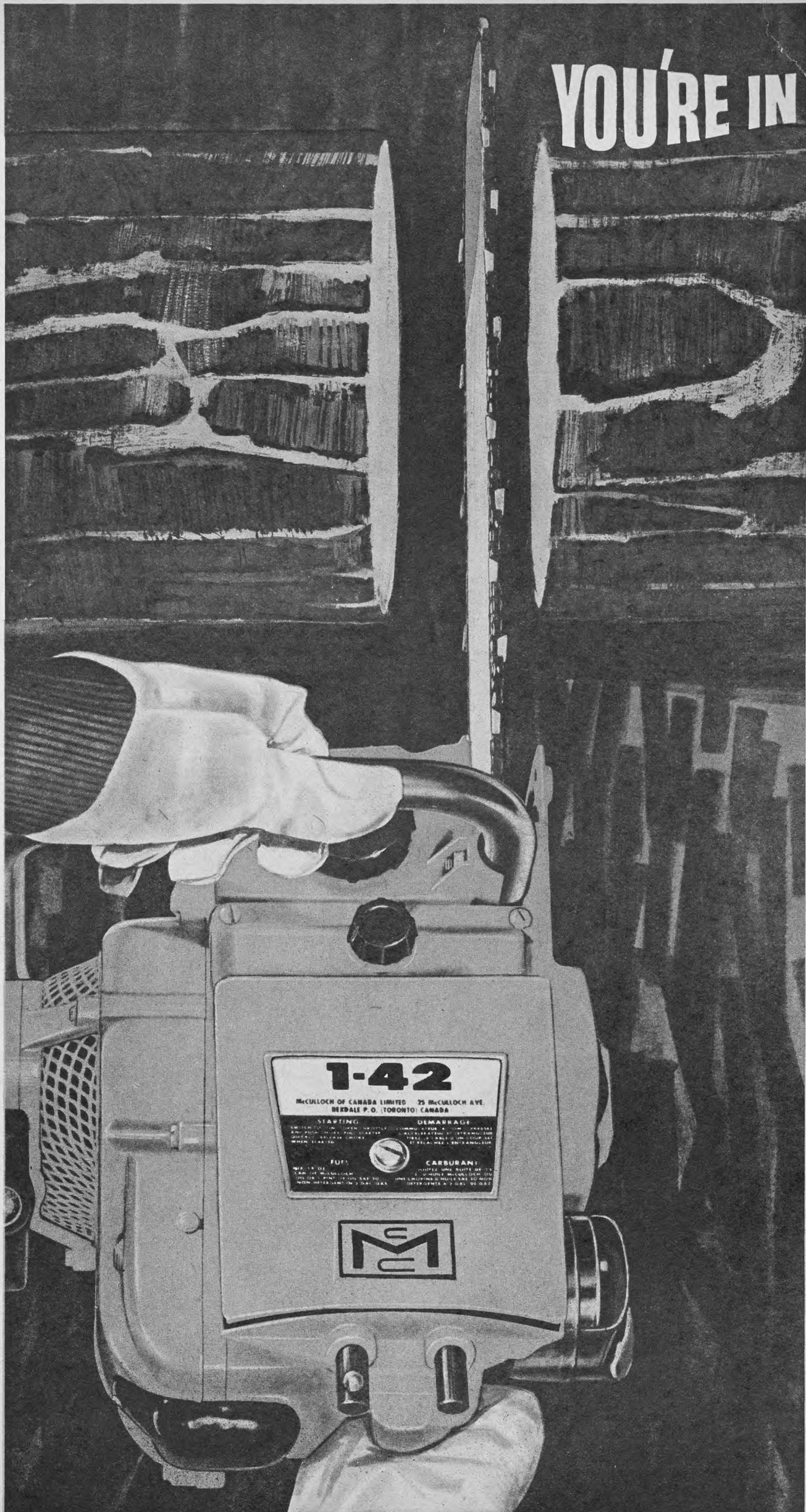
- Store only fully matured vegetables, free of disease and damage.
- The storage room may be located in a corner of the basement, but it must permit control of temperature and humidity, and there should be ventilation.
- Keep the storage room clean and spray it thoroughly with a good fungicide, such as formalin.
- Most vegetables need relatively moist air to prevent drying or wilting. Onions and other vegetables with hard, dry protective skins store better in drier air.
- Root vegetables should be as clean as possible, but not washed.
- Pumpkin, squash and vegetable marrows are best at room temperature in a dry compartment.
- Cabbage and root crops need a humid, cool area—32° to 36°.
- Root crops should be topped and packed in moist peat moss, sand, or vermiculite, and stored in boxes or crates.
- Carrots keep satisfactorily in perforated plastic bags. Cabbages should be on slatted shelves open to light and air.
- Potatoes keep best in a humid, dark area between 38° and 40°.
- Dried beans, dried peas, onions and onion sets prefer cool, dry conditions at about 32°.

Ten Commandments For Safety with Guns

HERE, from the Manitoba Government, are some hints for staying alive while hunting:

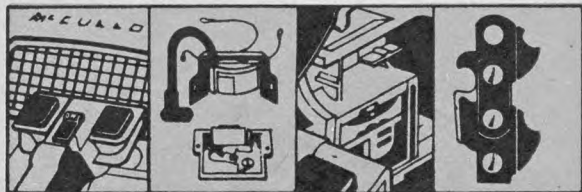
1. Every gun may be loaded — treat it so.
2. Never point your gun at anything you do not want to shoot; cut out any horseplay.
3. Never climb a tree or a fence or jump a ditch with a loaded gun.
4. Always carry your gun so you can control its muzzle direction — even if you stumble — and keep the safety catch on until ready to shoot.
5. Be sure of your target before you shoot — know your game identification characteristics.
6. Do not shoot at the surface of the water or at any hard, flat surface; be sure your backstop is adequate at target practice.
7. Ensure you have ammunition only of proper size for your gun, that its barrel and action are clear of obstruction, and that you have removed all grease and oil from its chamber before first firing it.
8. Never leave an unattended gun loaded; keep ammunition separate from gun and away from children.
9. Always unload your gun before bringing it into camp or home, or when not in use, and strip down the action or leave it open; carry your gun to the shooting area in its case.
10. Don't drink liquor when going shooting.

YOU'RE IN

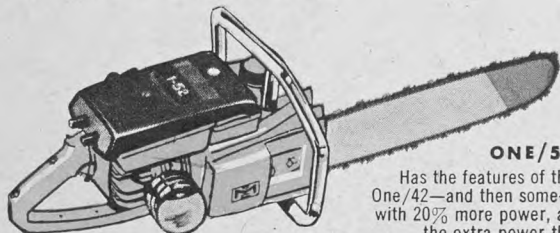


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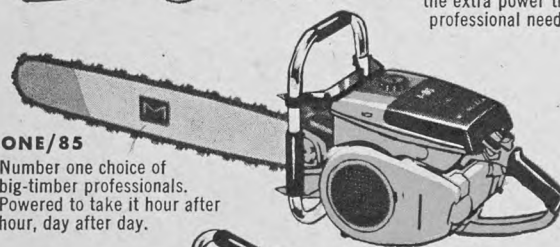
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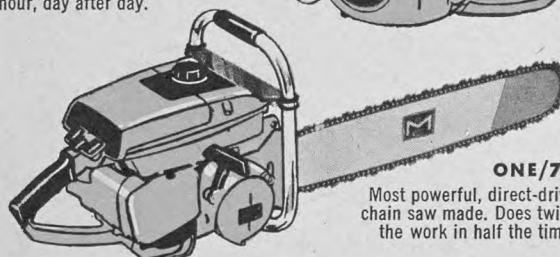
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What Farm Organizations Are Doing

OFA WANTS CABINET RESPONSIBLE FOR EXPROPRIATION

All powers of expropriation of land should be withdrawn from private corporations and left in the hands of the Provincial Cabinet, according to a resolution passed by an Ontario Federation of Agriculture meeting recently. The Federation came to this decision because the power of expropriation in private hands has worked against the best interests of landowners. Under the methods in effect, the provincial government has been unable to develop procedures to settle satisfactorily disputes that have arisen between property owners and private corporations. The Federation firmly believes the way to resolve the difficulty is to give landowners recourse to an elected body. ✓

SFU WORKSHOPS TO DEAL WITH MARKETING BOARDS

The Saskatchewan Farmers Union has announced that it will hold 40 one-day educational workshops throughout the province in the coming months. Main topic of the workshops will be the role of farm organizations as instruments of "countervailing power" in the market place. They will deal with marketing boards and their possibilities, as well as presenting an opportunity for a hard look at the farm movement in Saskatchewan, its structure and the function of its various sectors. SFU Junior President, Frank Dietz, has been named director of education for the organization. He will be in charge of programming, selection of resource personnel and organization of the workshops. ✓

MFA MAKES SUBMISSION ON LIVESTOCK MARKETING

The Manitoba Federation of Agriculture, in a submission to the Special Committee of the Manitoba Legislature on Livestock Marketing, said the producers' major problem was lack of bargaining power in the market place.

Especially, the brief expressed concern over the steadily increasing volumes of livestock, particularly hogs, which are being delivered by truckers directly to packing plants. The result is that these animals are paid for at a price set without the benefits of competitive bidding, either through an auction or through sale at public markets. In support of their position, the Federation quoted Professor Latimer of Macdonald College, Quebec, who said, after analyzing a similar marketing pattern in Ontario in 1956: "This is such an unsatisfactory method of marketing as to be almost unbelievable. No better method could be devised of depriving the feeder of bargaining power."

The MFA stated that many producers favor direct delivery to packing plants, but they were obviously not considering the detrimental effects such a practice was having

on the public market and on the price structure in general. The Federation is of the opinion that some type of central bargaining agency is needed on behalf of hog producers. Such an agency must be operated in conjunction with Saskatchewan and Alberta, and possibly Ontario, to be most effective.

The submission also recommended:

- The establishment of a specialized co-operative abattoir in northern Manitoba to save transportation costs.
- Provision of more research and information on livestock marketing and markets.
- That compulsory rail grading of beef be opposed. ✓

MFU CALLS FOR CHANGES IN LIVESTOCK MARKETING

The Manitoba Farmers Union, in an interim brief to the Legislative Committee on Livestock Marketing in Manitoba, called for a wide range of changes in livestock markets and marketing procedures in the province.

On the question of selling procedures for livestock, the MFU advocated these changes:

- Development of producer-controlled marketing boards as the best possible marketing agencies for livestock.
- A start be made with the development of a marketing board for hogs, preferably operating in the three prairie provinces.

• Until a marketing board for hogs is established, legislation be passed to curtail all direct deliveries to the meat packers, thereby insuring the use of the facilities of the Union Stockyards, Winnipeg, and the Brandon Co-op Yards as the central selling places to set day-to-day market prices for hogs.

The MFU presentation also contended that a greater amount of competition is needed between packers. To this end the brief recommends that the Manitoba Government give every assistance possible (including financial aid) in the establishment of a farmers' co-operative meat packing plant in the province.

A recommendation was also made that the Manitoba and Federal governments co-operate in providing up-to-date market forecasts to be published at least weekly, and to carry market trends and prices for the coming month, for 3- and 6-month intervals, and general future trends in the interests of stabilizing market deliveries. ✓

CFA CALLS FOR NUFFIELD SCHOLARSHIP ENTRIES

The Canadian Federation of Agriculture has announced that Nuffield Traveling Scholarships are being offered again this year to two young Canadian farmers. The scholarships provide an opportunity to spend 6 months in the United Kingdom on

What Farm Organizations Are Doing

an expense-paid study trip of British agriculture. Winners visit and study outstanding farms and institutions, thus acquiring a broad knowledge of farming practices and marketing arrangements in the U.K. Applicants should be between the ages of 30 and 35, and should now be engaged and likely to remain engaged in farming. Application forms can be obtained from the offices of the provincial federations of agriculture. Nuffield scholarships are made available to several Commonwealth countries by the Nuffield Foundation in Britain in the interests of developing closer relations between farm people. ✓

SFU ARRANGES MEETING WITH JAPANESE

The Saskatchewan Farmers' Union brought officials of the Japan Trade Center and a small group of prominent businessmen together in Saskatoon recently. SFU President, A. P. Gleave stated following the meeting that he was greatly encouraged to see that "our people were interested in what the Japanese had to offer."

Mr. Gleave said the SFU has been disturbed for some time over the impact of the European Common Market on Canadian wheat exports.

"The handwriting has been on the wall ever since Canada rejected Britain's free trade offer in 1957," Mr. Gleave continued. "It became evident to us that Britain would have no other choice but to join the European Common Market. After the Canadian Government turned down the British offer, we began urging expansion of the ECM into an Atlantic Free Trade Area to include Canada and the United States.

"At all times we have said that we must seek to expand our other markets to hedge against the loss of our traditional markets," the SFU President stated. "Japan is now our second largest wheat customer. The time may come when it will be our largest. To make this possible we have to increase two-way trade."

The "so-called voluntary quotas or restrictions on the importation of some Japanese goods are holding back the expansion of trade between our two countries and should be reviewed," Mr. Gleave concluded. ✓



HI FOLKS:

I remember years ago when my cousin Trevor first started working for the bank. My Uncle had to post a bond of \$5,000 before Trev could get the job in the first place. This was a blow to the family because Trev didn't look any more crooked than the rest of us. But Uncle was determined to go through with it. He figured it'd be good business experience for Trevor. "No matter what kind of job the boy takes after that," he said, "it'll look like easy money."

The bank started Trev off at \$50 a month. They make it big like that on purpose so you won't be tempted to steal money. But, in case you weakened anyway, they had what they call an "Officers' Guarantee Fund." This fund was raised by taking money from each employee's salary. They generally deducted it at Christmas.

In Trev's case, they took \$20. He told me he cried for 15 minutes the first time they nabbed it. He cried

even harder later when he found you never got this money back.

One reason Trev took the job was because he'd heard favorable reports about "banker's hours." No more working night and day like we did on the farm, he told us. We didn't see much of him after that. He was too busy.

When they found he wasn't too good at figures, they made him a teller. Then he really had trouble. If he was \$10 short in his cash, it came out of his pocket. If he was \$10 over, the bank took it.

This impressed me so much I decided to bank my money (all \$8 of it). These were the kind of people I wanted to have charge of it.

The other day I was shocked to learn this policy has changed.

"There's no Officers' Guarantee Fund any more, and no bonds posted," our banker told me.

"What about when the tellers find themselves short as they come to tote the cash up?"

He shrugged. "These kids here are generally short about \$30 a week," he told me. "The bank just makes it good. If we docked them for a thing like that we'd never get anybody to work for us."

Now I'm really worried.

Sincerely,
PETE WILLIAMS.

Copenhagen



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Letters

Are Organized Farmers on the Ball?

In the September issue of The Country Guide, Mr. A. D. Hutcheon, in his comments on the above topic, states that farmers who are able to work at other occupations than farming find this highly advantageous and he feels this is a solution, or at least an amelioration, to farm problems.

I would differ flatly with Mr. Hutcheon on this point. I contend that so long as farmers "moonlight" with other jobs, feeding their funds into an unprofitable farm situation, we shall have farm problems, unless we class farming as a hobby entirely, and let the world depend upon our hobbyist for their staple foods.

Farmers who feed other funds into their farms tend to produce foodstuff whether it pays or not. They are doing it largely for enjoyment, or as a sort of insurance against unemployment, and they are doing the industry of farming a

disservice. Such a condition would not be tolerated by unions in other industries.

For instance, I would dearly like to travel, as would many other hard-pressed men with their noses to the grindstone. But what would the bus drivers' union say if I offered to drive a bus for a company free of charge, on the assumption that I hold the proper driving licences? I would be willing to go as a pullman porter to get a trip to Vancouver to see a close relative there, but I am sure the porters' union would soon organize against such as I, or any who followed my example. Why should it be tolerated in farming? Farming should be a closed shop.

Who will close it? It could be closed by a strong and interprovincial organization if we had one. Hobby farmers could take up the growing of flowers and get into the florists' hair for a change.

ALAN C. REIDPATH,
Rexton, N.B.

Once-Over Harvest

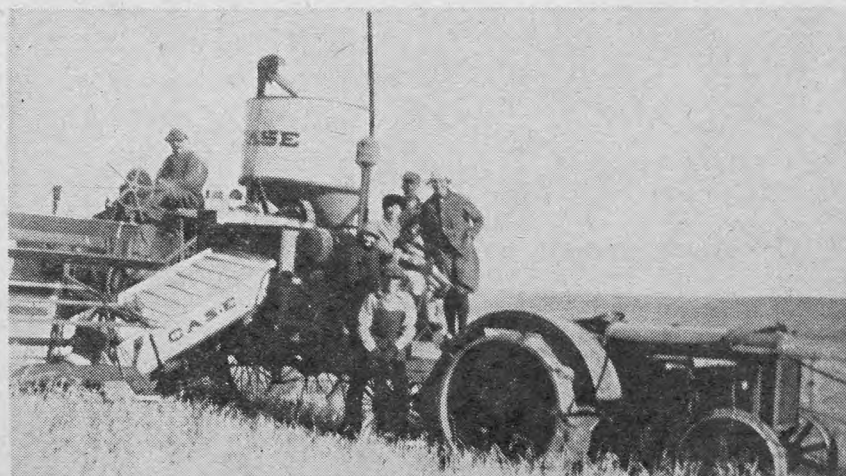
I was very interested in the article "The Once-Over Harvest" by Mr. Shepherd.

In 1927 the three Kaczmariski brothers, Anton, Emil and Lodie, purchased three of these 16-foot Case combines (see accompanying picture) from Anton Knops, who was Case agent at Rockglen for many years.

I was the driver of 10 horses on this machine for quite some time. We started out using 20 horses, and changed them twice daily. The work involved and the huge quantities of feed which they consumed, brought about another change. A Fordson tractor was used with 4 horses in front to help on the hills. Sorry the horses are not visible in the picture, just the lines.

The Kaczmariskis are old-timers in the Rockglen country, having hauled grain 50 miles to Verwood in three Samson trucks for many years. Names of the people on the combine are H. Knops (at wheel), Mr. and Mrs. W. J. Kaczmariski, R. P. Fox and Miss Matilda Knops.

H. ABBOTT,
Nesbitt, Man.



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